PALMER
The only High Grade Tyre
Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
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BOMBAY & POONA.

# The Bombay Chronicle

PALMER
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WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE
MAR 23 1923

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO 70 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1923. TWO ANNAS

## The Bombay Chronicle

### Business Notice.

*ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.*

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*The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.*

*BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.*

*ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.*

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| | Local. | Mofussil. |
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| DAILY EDITION. | | |
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PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1923. | | |
| 24th March .. | MOREA * .. .. | 10,911 |
| 31st ,, .. | MANTUA .. .. | 10,902 |
| 7th April .. | MALWA .. .. | 10,941 |
| 14th ,, .. | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | 11,430 |
| 21st ,, .. | NARKUNDA † .. | 16,227 |
| 28th ,, .. | MACEDONIA .. | 11,089 |
| 5th May .. | CALEDONIA .. | 7,622 |
| 12th ,, .. | PLASSY .. .. | 7,393 |
| 19th ,, .. | MOLDAVIA † .. | 16,277 |
| 26th ,, .. | CHINA .. .. | 7,952 |
| 2nd June .. | MOREA .. .. .. | 10,011 |
| 9th ,, .. | MANTUA .. .. | 10,992 |
| 16th ,, .. | NALDERA † .. .. | 15,825 |
| 23rd ,, .. | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | 11,430 |
| 30th ,, .. | KALYAN .. .. | 8,987 |

* Through steamers from China.
† Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1923. | | |
| 30th March .. | MATIANA .. .. | 8,965 |
| 13th April .. | MULBERA .. .. | 9,166 |
| 27th ,, .. | MANDALA .. .. | 8,246 |
| 11th May .. | MERKARA .. .. | 8,285 |
| 25th ,, .. | DUMANA .. .. | 8,600 |
| 12th June .. | WARFIELD * | 6,060 |

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS AND CHINA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1923. | | |
| 31st March .. | SICILIA .. | 6,813 |
| 28th April .. | SOUDAN .. | 6,696 |
| 31st May .. | SICILIA .. | 6,813 |
| 1st June .. | MALWA .. | 10,941 |
| 28th ,, .. | SOUDAN .. | 6,696 |

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

| Date | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1923 | | |
| 6th April .. | NALDERA .. | Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nyanza for China. |
| 29th June .. | NARKUNDA | .. |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

| Date | Steamers. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|
| 23rd March .. | VARELA .. | Busra via Karachi 10-30 a.m. |
| 24th ,, .. | LINGA .. | Karachi via K'war |
| 26th ,, .. | VITA .. | Karachi via K'war |
| 29th ,, .. | BANDRA .. | Basra via Kathiawar Karachi & P. Gulf ports. |
| 4th April .. | KARAPARA .. | E. & S. Africa. |

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 129

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1230.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

| Steamer | Tonnage | Sailing about | For, |
|---|---|---|---|
| s.s. "Solhaug" | 4100 | 17th Mar. | Malabar Ports & Colombo |
| s.s. "Jalaputra" | 8310 | 24th Mar. | Karachi. |
| s.s. "Holmborg" | 5100 | 24th Mar. | Rangoon |

For frieght and other particulars apply to:
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
81, Sprott Road Ballard Estate,

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K LINE.
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrive I. | Dep |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wakasa Maru | K. Horikawa | 6,083 | 19th Mar | 30th Mar |
| Nagato Maru | S. Taketa .. | 5,901 | 29th Mar | 11th ,, |
| Kamakura Maru. | J. Fujisawa. | 5846 | 1st April. | 18th Apr |
| Genoa Maru. | | 6785 | 11th ,, | 25th ,, |
| Awa Maru. | J. Saito. | 6028 | 14th ,, | 27th ,, |

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electrict lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager.
NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph Purgative vegetable Laxative and plain Tiklis as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Ant-imalarial Soda water and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer
Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY No. 7.

WE WASH EVERYTHING
bar the baby. We return everything except the dirt.
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
(Established 1897),
Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
6

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
ROYAL YAKUTI.
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man, man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragran of its own accord. Price per tin containing 20 pills Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM—RAJKOT (Kathiawar) India

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
RESULT OF 5TH VALUATION.
A BONUS of Rs. 35 per Rs. 1,000 Sum Assured has been allotted for the Quinquennium ending 1923 on all with Profit Policies.
SURPLUS of over 9½ LACS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL
ATTRACTIVE PLANS
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
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ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. Ltd.
(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & Co. Managing Agents
Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
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NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve funds ..... F42,105,211 £3,508,767
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bandjermasin | Macassar | Samarang |
| Banddoeng | Medan | Soerabaia |
| Cheribon | Penang | Sole |
| Djember | Palembang | Tegal |
| Djocja | Pekalongan | Tjilatjap |
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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, "Penang.
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JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to 1,00 000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—HORNBY HOUSE, Hornby Road.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN.
Actg. Agent.

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FIRE, MARINE & MOTOR LIFE
INSURANCE
ADDRESS ALL YOUR ENQUIRIES TO
M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS.
LIFE:—The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Canada.
FIRE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd (India).
The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Ltd. (Singapore).
The Home Insurance Co. of New York.
MARINE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd.
MOTOR:—The Clive Insurance Co., Ltd.;
The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Limited.
Universal Buildings—4951, Cwasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 3600.

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY,
SHIPCHANDLER, CONTRACTOR AND HARDWARE MERCHANT.
DIRECT IMPORTER UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT OF SHIP STORES
Fuel, Steel, Wire Rope, Corsar Bros, Canvas, High Pressure Packing, "Admiralty" Rubber Stretcher, Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.
OFFICE:—31, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE:—Darukhana, Masagaon
Telephone 2457.

AMIRCHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
(Established Over Half a Century ago.)
Opposite Juma Musjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskoti Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision, with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot., bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

EMPTY TIN CANS
Made by Double seamed process by Power Machinery. For packing condiments, Fruit, Powder, Cigarettes.
Paint, Tea, Coffee, etc., also 2, 4 & 5 gallon Oil and Petrol drums.
Large stock of Tin plates always ready at moderate prices. All sorts of tin work undertaken.
MOFUSSIL ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
33, Musjid Bunder Road } Shaikhalli Sullemanji { Near Mumbadevi, BOMBAY.

PERODONT
(Made in Germany)
ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-PASTE.
PERODONT protects the teeth from decay.
PERODONT keeps the teeth always white.
PERODONT is free from injurious drugs.
Price 8 Annas per tube,
Can be had from all Chemists or from The
POPULAR PHARMACY
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branch:- Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM

## AUCTION SALE.

### BENNETT & CO.
129, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 24th day of March 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Napean Sea Road, "Nishet" House, opposite to Sir P. Mehta's Bungalow, valuable and handsome best make household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table and chairs, mirror sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets and durries, teapoys, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, one sweet-tone iron frame Baby grand piano, rich pictures, screens, single and double bedsteads, mirror, almirahs, cloth and gown cupboards, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, electric table and hall lamps and fans, cloth and gown presses, easy chairs, Singapore cane furniture, hat stands, reclining sofas, writing tables, glass door book and silver cases, ice box, aluminium utensils, meat safes, etc etc.

The property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 25TH MARCH, 1923, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.) AT "MOORLEY MANSION", ALTAMONT ROAD, CUMBALA HILL.

Very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, old satsuma and chinaware, marble and parian figures with pillars, rich, persian, English and Indian carpets, fancy brass and table ornaments, very richly carved, Kashmir sideboard and cabinets, electric table lamps and fans, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, dumb-waiters, one English chiming cloth by Dent, one French Teaching Gramophone with Exercise Books, crockery stands, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, drawing room cabinets, corner whatnots, one sweet-tone iron frame cottage piano, one phonograph, sewing machine, English ice box, rich oil paintings and water colours, engravings and oleographs, iron single bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, writing tables glass door book cases, hat stand, reclining sofas, easy chairs, Jests Fan, etc etc., one 12-16 H.P. five seater Humber Motor Car in good running order.

The property of C. H. M. Critchley, Esqr. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 31st day of March, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Altamount Road Cumballa Hill, Cumballa Lodge, valuable and handsome best make household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated-ware, dining table and chairs, mirror sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, and durries, teapoys, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, rich pictures, screens, single and double bedsteads, mirror almirahs, cloth and gown cupboards, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, electric table and hall lamps and fans, cloth and gown presses, easy chairs, Singapore cane furniture, hat stands, reclining sofas, writing tables, glass door book and silver cases, ice box, aluminium utensils, meat safes, etc., etc.

An Overland 5 seater Motor Car in good order.

The property of J. C. G. Bowen, Esq., Solicitor of Messrs. Little and Co.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods etc.

By order of Sayed Mohamed and Co. and on account and risk of Ebrahim Moosaji of Ahmedabad.

1 case Table Lamps.
1 case Hanging Lamps.

On Commission Sale.

One very handsome Elder silver canteen case of English Oak for twelve persons. Now on view.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber tyred English Brougham.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Vis-a Vis.
1 secondhand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 DeDion Motor Car, 6 seater 15-18 H.P. 4 cylinder.
1 Daimler Motor Car, 6 seater 16 H.P. 4 cylinder.

Property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe.

1 De Dion motor car in very excellent running order.
1 mail coach.
2 victoria (English).
1 brougham.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO FULLY FURNISHED, VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AT MATHERAN, KNOWN AS ARNOLD LODGE NO. 1 AND 2, BELONGING TO THE LATE CR. FRAMJI COWASJI MEHTA AND VERY CENTRALLY SITUATED.

Under instructions from Messrs. Pocha and Co., Attorneys for Mrs. Tehmina D. Hazari, and Messrs. M. D. Gilder and A. J. Pocha, Executors of the Will of the late Mr. F. C. Mehta, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 5th proximo, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms at 120, Apollo Street, the following:—

All that parcel of land, situate at Matheran in the District of Colaba, Sub-district Karjat, containing by admeasurement one acre and 32 gunthas, be the same a little more or less with two bungalows standing thereon, known as "Arnold Lodge" and described and particularly denoted as No. 75 in a certain map or plan of the said Matheran deposited in the office of the Collector of Colaba, and which said piece or land hereby demise is bounded on the East by Plot No. 9, on the West by Plot No. 38, on the North by Municipal Road leading to Echo Point and on the South by Plot No. 78 and is situate in the Registration District of Colaba.

The above two bungalows are pucca built and fully furnished and are very centrally situated Arnold Lodge No 1 has a drawing, dining, and three bed rooms with bath rooms 2 side rooms, pantry, kitchen, etc, veranda tiled and corrugated iron roof and mosate flooring.

Arnold Lodge No. 2 has drawing, dining and 2 bed rooms with bath room, mosaic flooring tyled and corrugated iron roof and outhouses.

N. B.—The lease of the two bungalows commences from 1st March 1919 for a period of 99 years.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs, Pocha and Co. or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VACANT LAND AT CHINCHOVLI (B. B. & C. I. RLY.) IN DISTRICT THANA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesher Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for Bai Kesserbai, widow of Chhabildas Laloobhai, Mr. Jamnajay Chhabildas and Mr. Bhadrasen Chhabildas, the Executors and Trustees of the Will and Codicil of the late Mr. Chhabildas Lalloobhai, and on account and risk of Mr. Ramchandra Bhasker Mantri and pursuant to the Consent Decree dated 5th September, 1922, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 22nd April, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land of the Khoti tenure, situate in the village of Chinchovli, in Taluka Salsette, in the District of Thana.

Entry No. 41, Survey No. 29, Pot No. 1, Falni No. nil, Acres 0-15, Assessment 1-11-0.
Entry No. 42, Survey No. 30, Pot No. 1, Falni No. nil, Acres 4-39½, Assessment 31-11-0.
Entry No. 45, Survey No. 33, Pot No. 1, Falni No. nil, Acres 5-9½, Assessment 39-4-0.
Entry No. 46, Survey No. 34, Pot No. 1, Falni No. nil, Acres 0-5½, Assessment 1-0-0.
Entry No. 47, Survey No. 35, Pot No. 1, Falni No. nil, Acres 2-7½, Assessment 14-6-0.
Entry No. 49, Survey No. 36, Pot No. 2, Falni No. nil, Acres 0-28½, Assessment 4-8-0.
Entry No. 50, Survey No. 37, Pot No. 1, Falni No. nil, Acres 0-25, Assessment 4-4-0.
Entry No. 59, Survey No. 42, Pot No. 2, Falni No. nil, Acres 0-1, Assessment 0-3-0.
Total Acres 14-11½.
Total Assessment 96-15-0.
Yards 69,151½, Local Fund less Rs. 6-0-11.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesher Hormasji Dinshaw and Co. or to the undersigned.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1923.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1923.

### VORA & CO
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 72, Apollo St., Fort.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MERCHANT AND PRIVATE PERSONS TO BUY AT VERY CHEAP PRICES.

Auction Sale of very valuable gold wrist watches, set with precious stones, pocket watches, English and Indian jewellery, jewel boxes, shop furniture of show cases and cupboards with plate glasses, one Chubb's double door safe.

By order of the proprietor of the Commercial Watch Co., Messrs. VORA & CO., Auctioneers will THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 23rd and SATURDAY, the 24th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at the shop at Medows Street, Fort, the following valuable stock-in-trade.

Very valuable handsome gold wrist watch set with precious jewels, pocket watches and the accessories of watches and tools, rolled gold and Indian, gold jewellery, pendants, pins, broaches, rings, jewel boxes, Wimbridge make-show case and cupboards with plate glasses, writing table, chairs, copy press, one double door Chubb's safe etc.

Property on view.

The above goods will be sold of 50 per cent below cost price.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1923.

### MESSRS MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneers, will hold a Public Auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on WEDNESDAY, 28th March, 1923, at 2 p.m., of the following stores:—

Brass, copper and aluminium scraps, tents I. P. Files and Walls and G. S. 160 lbs., lamp old, stoves, axespick heads, Felt old, leather old, watches, clocks, water bottles, tubs, shovels old, gunny old, canvas, old tin, old vices, locks, durries, silk felt, Barrows wheel, blankets old, Anvels old, cordage cotton old, tape old, Mamooties, cordage hemp, enamelware, web old, jhools, steel cast scrap, iron wrought, steel mild scrap, tools, bellows, files, spanners, rags old cloths, pumps, wheels, boxes of sorts, mattress cases, sheets, buckets, ground sheets, carts of sorts, knives, forks, pipe hose old, Doosotic old tanks, balances spring, camp kettles, machinery of sorts, drums, bicycles, wool, cotton, etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1923.

### MEHTA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
88, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 CASES BEST GERMAN-MADE PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th April, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned:—

15 cases best German-made photographic chemicals such as hydrochinnon, bichloride of mercury, concentrated metal hydrochinum developer, citric acid pure free of lead, carbonate of sodium, carbonate of potassium, metal concentrated hydrochinun devel, fixing salt big and small size, metfolain, negative retouching lac, sticking paste, toning and fixing salt, tone fixing bath, Uran enforcer, pyrogallic acid, tetenal high concentrated rapid developer, toning and fixing salt cartridges, fixing salt cartridges, negative weakening cartridges, enforcing cartridges, stoking paste tubes No. 8, developing salt, tetenal (Ampule No. 1) sesquiferroognate of potash, persulphate of ammonia, acetic acid, sticking paste tubes No 9, sulphite of potash (Metal), tetenal ampule (rapid devel), brilliant developer concentrated solution, negative weakener, tetenal ampule No. 2, developing cartridges, negative lac (cold), flash light cartridges, etc., etc.

The above materials will be exhibited at the time of auction sale.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1923.

HALF-TONE AND LINE BLOCKS
ARE DONE AT
The Bombay Chronicle Studio
SPECIAL RATES FOR ADVERTISERS AND COMMERCIAL HOUSES.

## AMUSEMENTS

### WEST-END CINEMA
FOR THE LAST TIME TO-DAY!

A GLORIOUS NOWROZ PICTURE

FROM OUIDA'S FAMOUS NOVEL.
HERE'S A PICTURE IN A THOUSAND!
THE PET OF ARAB AND FRENCH ARMIES—CIGARETTE!!
A Marvellous Universal Drama that you will never forget!

"UNDER TWO FLAGS!"

(in 8 Reels) Starring the fascinating, exotic, wonderful

PRISCILLA DEAN

in a glorious, whirling, sparkling characterization of Cigarette, the Daughter of the Regiment, in the stupendous screen version of Ouida's immortal novel

"UNDER TWO FLAGS"

THE PICTURE MAGNIFICENT!

A Special Super-production specially screened for the festive Naoroz Week.
To-day four shows at: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA.
(Now Churney Road.)

### CINEMA MAJESTIC
OWING TO PUBLIC REQUEST
The Great Mythological Photoplay
VALI-SUGRIV
Will be continued for one week more—for one week only.—
Saturday the 17th to Friday the 23rd.
Adapted from Ramayana by Star Films Limited.

### ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Bellasis Road, BYCULLA.
Offers this Week
THE HOUSE WITHOUT CHILDREN
A WONDROUS PROBLEM PLAY
"Woman, Maternity only will give you happiness, because a home without children is a garden without Flowers."
A BRILLIANT ROMANTIC STORY THAT WILL GRIP THE IMAGINATION AND HOLD THE INTEREST RIGHT THROUGH
CHILDREN UNDER 14 ARE NOT ALLOWED TO SEE THE HOUSE WITHOUT CHILDREN.
THE FASCINATING PHOTOPLAY SUPREME.
Rates as usual.—Timings as usual.

Mr. Warerkar's immortal play
"KUNJAVIHARI."
(The Boy of the Bower or Pastoral Shrikrishna.)
will be revived shortly.
Under Public Patronage
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI.
founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle will stage at
THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
on
Saturday 24th March 1923 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
FAMILY OF THE SANYASIN.
(SANYASHACHA SANSAR.)
Sunday 25th March 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)
SHARDA
BOMBAY THEATRE.
Monday 26th March 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
PRIDE HUMBLED.
(MANAPMAN.)
Proprietors.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. The Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda
Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
on
Saturday 24th March 1923 (P.M. 8-30 Night)
SAUBHADRA.
Sunday 25th March 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon)
and
Monday 26th March 1923 (P.M. 3 Noon)
VIRATANAYA.

### GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
Phone No. 3455.
TO-DAY and till FRIDAY 23rd Mar. 1923.
Messrs. K.D. & Bros.
Present
"FIGHTING FATE"
Episodes 13, 14, 15.
(A Vitagraph Super-serial)
FEATURING
WILLIAM DUNCAN
and
EDITH JOHNSON
TOPICAL and COMIC
Time and Prices as Usual

TO-MORROW IS THE DAY

When you are to see the lovely eyes that have created hate in the

"HOUSE OF HATE"

but will enlighten love in you as those belonging to one whom you esteem—and she is

"PEARL WHITE."

She is going to make her majestic appearance in

GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road)

You note in your diary, Saturday, 24th March as a day for pacifying your long thirst by seeing

THE
"HOUSE OF HATE"
"HOUSE OF HATE"
featuring
PEARL WHITE
PEARL WHITE
and
ANTONIO MORENO
ANTONIO MORENO
in the Super Serial by Pathe
at the
GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.

### IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT—AND—FOURTH WEEK
The most sensational wild animal serial
THE JUNGLE GODDESS
10 to 12 episodes into 6 Reels.
PATHE GAZETTE—POLLARD COMIC
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday & Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 P.M.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

## AMUSEMENTS

### EXCELSIOR THEATRE
DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
ENGLISH FARCICAL COMEDY CO.
IN
"HER HUSBAND'S WIFE."
Booking at Rose & Co. to 6 p.m.
After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
CINEMA AT 6-30 P. M.
"LONDON PRIDE".

### EMPIRE THEATRE
Direction: MADAN THEATRES. LD.
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
FUN FRIDAY.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN.
IN
A DAY'S PLEASURE.
AND
BABY PEGGY.
THE JUVENILE MARVEL.

### EMPRESS THEATRE.
Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
THE MOST LOVEABLE SCREEN FAVOURITE BOMBAY HAS KNOWN
THE FAMOUS "KID"
JACKIE COOGAN
In his latest comedy creation
"TROUBLE."

LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK.
NOVELTY CINEMA
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
presents
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
Last Instalment of the
Count of Monte Cristo
Please note the time:—
Saturdays 3 Shows—3-30, 5-15, & 7 p. m.
Wednesday(Jamshed Navroz) 5 Shows—3-30, 5 15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Sunday 4 Shows:— 10-30 a. m. & 7-0, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday & Friday 4 Shows:— 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
N. B.—On Wednesday there are FIVE shows.

From 24th March
THE EVIL EYE.
This serial which was shown incomplete by thelate Star Cinema, will be shown complete from the beginning.

Maharastra Natak Mandali
will stage at
BOMBAY THEATRE
AT
GRANT ROAD
on
Saturday, 24th March 1923 (9 p. m. night)
and
Sunday, 25th March 1923 (4 p.m. noon)
NEW PLAY NEW PLAY
ARUNODAYA
(By Mr. V. V. BHOLE.)
Manager.

### BETTER ASTROLOGER.
Wonderful future events for 1 year with full Character Delineation costs Re. 1 only 2 years' reading Rs. 2. Send time and date of birth or time of writing the letter.

Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to—THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vizagapatam.

## UNBELIEVERS, PLEASE NOTE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We have heard, over and again, the arguments of a class of unbelievers who never seem to be ashamed of their own ignorance when they assert that Khadi is nothing and that the movement is destined to die. Here are a few remarks made by Mr. J. A. Kay, the Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association in the Annual General meeting held on Monday last:—

"The demand for manufactured goods began to fall in June (1921) and the latter months of the year found little or no demand with the result that stocks in mills began to accumulate and sales could not be affected at little more than covering prices. . . . I estimate the profits for the year to be 40 per cent. less than the previous year and 70 per cent less than the high water mark reached in 1920. The position at the moment, however, is one of some considerable concern for not only is there little or no demand for cloth and yarn, but stocks are accumulating to such an extent, that unless conditions improve it may be imperative for some of our mills to curtail their production, or for the industry as a whole to endeavour to lessen its cost of production by some adjustment in wages which is an important item in manufacturing costs. . . . . The causes which have brought about this state of affairs are manifold and are chiefly . . . (4) *the increased use of khadi cloth which has become popular amongst the agricultural classes and which wears longer than finer clothes.*"

What better testimony is required for the progress of the khadi movement? Does this not show that khadi will solve half our difficulties and win for us half Swaraj?

To those who are still ignorant of the magic powers of the khadi movement, please allow me to say that it is khadi which can stop the sixty crores which we yearly send out of India for importing foreign cloth; it is khadi which will give work to millions of the people who will otherwise be half-starving in out of the way places; it is khadi which is more lasting than the finer and gaudy varieties of mill-made cloth, which loses half its strength in its sizing, dying, calendering and a hundred other processes; it is khadi which will insure India against recurring Famines; and it is Khadi which is our master-key to open the lock of our Economic salvation. Verily, khadi is the *Kamadhenu* of our Constructive Programme, and that is why Mahatma Gandhi, even at the moment of his arrest, gave out "khadi" as his parting message.

May we hope that the approaching "National Week," which we will celebrate in April next in memory of Jallianwalla Bang will also see a second attempt by the Congress workers of Bombay to sell a lakh of Rupees worth of khadi for a second time? May Heaven grant us the necessary power to do it!—Yours, etc.,

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Congress Office.
Dadar, 20-3-23.

## ISLAM AND CHARKA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—If Sir Abdur Rahim thinks that the Charka is repugnant to the spirit of Islam, he is greatly mistaken. Women span during the life-time of the Prophet. His beloved daughter used to spin and grind. Muslim women still spin in Arabia, Persia and other parts of the world. Had spinning been objectionable in any way, the Holy Prophet and after Him, the learned Divines would have certainly prohibited it. But as is is a useful, healthy and remunerative work, specially for women, no one has ever said or writtten anything against it. And as it was a thriving industry until the introduction of machinary, it needed no recommendation from any one.

If a proud man considers spinning beneath the dignity of his wife or sister, he thinks that they are far above Hazrat-i-Fatima and many other saintly women.

I have not seen the pamphlet to which your correspondent alludes, but the following verse from the Quran-i-Sharif clearly shows that spinning was done in Arabia and not considered to be repugnant to Islam.

"And be not like unto the woman who undoeth that which she has spun. . . ."

Commentators say that there was a foolish woman amongst the Quraish, who used to spin herself and make her housemaids spin from early morning till mid-day and then make them untwist what they had twisted until evening. God had compared those who make promises and break them afterwards to this silly woman.

I do hope the men and women who promised Mr. Gandhi to ply the charkha and wear Khaddar will abide by their promise and not undo what they have already done.

Prophets and saints have worn coarse cloth. By following their noble example we save money, save our country, free ourselves from slavery and obtain Swaraj without a drop of blood. Oh! What a pity! That we continue in slavery by using foreign cloth and how sad! That our merchants, for the sake of filthy lucre, keep the pious Mahatmaji in jail by dealing in foreign stuffs!—Yours, etc.,

MUNSHI MAHMUD KHAN.

Fergusson College, Mar. 17.

Commenting on the discussion on the Finance Bill in the Legislative Assembly the "Madras Mail" says that Mr. T. E. Muir is right and Mr. T. Rangacharier wrong about salt tax. If the Government of India persist in maintaining that Madras cannot have her iniquitous impost reduced until India's Central budget is balanced and if the Madras representatives cannot offer any suggestion to the Finance Member which will help him to square his budget without extra levy on salt then our Madras representatives must in the interests of the Presidency which elected them support that levy.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

# CLASSIFIED ADVTS

**Readers' Private Short Advertisements inserted in these columns at the following rates:—**

**FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.**
**Every additional word—One Anna.**
**CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.**

**The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.**

**Advertisers who do not wish their names addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.**

**Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.**

**Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle' Office, Bombay.**

**Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.**

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

ASSISTANT for Surgical Instrument and Dental Departments. Good pay to man with the necessary knowledge. Apply first to Box No. 9166, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6868

WANTED: IMMEDIATELY.—CLERK, knowing English and Gujrati Accounts: for collecting rents Must be honest. Apply IDANMAL SOBHRAJ c/o. Messrs. Pohoomull Bros., Jackeria Masjid.
A R6885

A TYPIST Secretary Manager, General—Assistant, Bill-Collectors, Storekeepers. Agents and Canvassers. Apply personally (or with 1 anna stamp) to the INLAND AND FOREIGN SERVICE SECURING BUREAU Sayana Building 2, Lohar Street, near Crawford Market Bombay.
A R6892

WANTED—CANVASSING AGENTS, to sell shares in a nationalistic Khadi weaving limited, concern. Wanted also agents, to canvass advertisements, for our daily Malayalam newspapers "Naveena Keralam." Apply to Managing Agent, Haji Abdurahaman Co. Ltd., Calicut.
A R6877

WANTED.—An EXPERIENCED and CERTIFIED Compounder for full time work for a Charitable Dispensary in connection with the Bhatia Maternity, Infant Welfare and Nursing Service Scheme. A lady with knowledge of Gujerati and Marathi preferred. Apply stating terms to (Dr.) Mrs. SAIBAI RANADE, Poona Seva Sadan Nurses Settlement, Wadekar's Chawl, Girgaum, Bombay.
A R6888

WANTED— A CLERK to work in a Congress Office. Applicant must be conversant with Accounts, and Correspondence work, and also must have knowledge of the local vernaculars. Hours of work between 8 A.M. to 11 A.M. and 5 P.M. to 9 P.M. Apply, stating salary to Box No. 9171, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A16017.

WANTED—AN OVERSEER having good experience of preparing estimates of Roads, Buildings and Bridges, and for doing other works connected with the Public Works Department, of this Municipality. The post is for 6 months and is likely to be extended for one year if work found satisfactory. Pay from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 according to qualifications. Apply to the undersigned, before the 15th of April, 1923 with copies of testimonials. Secretary, Town Municipal Committee, Amraoti.
A 16013.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

MUSIC AND PAINTING—Lady with honours certificate, London College of Music, and proficient in Oil and Water Colour painting, desires to give lessons both at her own or pupils' residence. Particulars apply Box No. 9155, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6837

A young under graduate seeks SITUATION under Private Persons or Commercial firms in India OR ABROAD. Apply Box No .9175 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6889

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET at Thakurdwar, Bhai Jivanji Lane, first floor. Apply PURSHOTAMDAS J. JAI, 3rd floor same building.
C R6862

TO BE LET for immediate occupation residential BLOCKS and ROOMS for pleaders, near Small Causes Court Apply M. K. PALIA, Palia Blg., Opp. Xavier's school.
C R6893

TO LET—BLOCKS for Parsees only with every facilities at Grant Road Tram Termination, Khambala Hill, and Babulnath Road. Apply WASSIAMULL ASSOMULL & CO., opp. Babulnath Temple, Chawpati.
C R6810

TO LET—Near Railway Station, Villa Parle. BLOCKS in a chawl. Apply PURSHOTAM J. JAI, 3rd floor, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar.
C R6863

TO LET—A nice, airy and commodious OFFICE open to the West, adjoining the National Bank, suitable for Doctors, Engineers, Merchants and Insurance or other Joint Stock Companies. Rent moderate. Apply to Messrs. HIRALAL & CO., Solicitors, 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
C 15941

## MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

ELECTRIC MOTORS available from stock in sizes of 3 to 75 B.H.P. for 230 or 460 Volts A. C. Supply and 1 to 20 B.H.P. for 230 or 460 Volts D. C. Supply, at lowest prices from THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 60, Homjee St., Circle, Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825.
K

## HOTELS.

**ALLAHABAD.**
**CENTRAL HOTEL,—Allahabad**
DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision near Railway, Bright, airy rooms, every comfort excellent cuisine. Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges.
'Phone 222.

**MUSSOORIE.**
**SAVOY HOTEL—Mussoorie.**
Will open for the season 1923, on April 1st The most popular Hotel in the Hills.
**Great Reduction in Tariff to meet the Exigencies of the Times.**
**CARLTON HOTEL—Lucknow.**
(Open throughout the year.)
**India's Premier and Most up-to-date Hotel.**
(Under same management.)

## MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS—Learn by POST this easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. The wonder of the age. Our students command highest salaries—Rs. 100 to Rs. 230 p.m. 2 days' FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, B1, Rawalpindi

## INCOME TAX ACCOUNTS Etc.,

INCOME-TAX difficulties attended, preparation of Accounts undertaken. Correspondence. Typing done by Expert. Write to Box No. 9163, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R6887

## BOOKS AND STAMPS.

JUST OUT!— Trikamlal R. Desai's 4th edition of LAW OF SPECIFIC RELIEF for students and practitioners. Price Rs. 3. Can be had of all bonafide booksellers.
L. R.6901.

## EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE MEERUT, (Registered under Act XXI of 1860.) Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. Gupta, H.M.D., Principal, to learn and secure Diplomas of Homoeopathy Electro Homoeopathy and Biochemistry. Get yourself treated of chronic and complicated Diseases. Order for Asthma specific cost Rs. 4/- for one month's medicine.
M R6248

WORLD'S GREATEST BUSINESS UNIVERSITY TEACHES by post. Learn Higher Accountancy, Business Administration Traffic Management, C. P. A. coaching, LL.B. Degree, Banking and Finance, Business English, Business Letterwriting, Industrial Management Efficiency Modern Foremanship. Expert Bookkeeping, Effective Public speaking, Commercial Spanish. Personnel and employment Management American diploma conferred. Nearly ½ million succeeded 60000 enrol yearly. 400 Professors. Apply for instalment system and particulars to the SALE REGISTRAR LASALLE EXTENSION, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAG Nowshera Cantt.
M R6891

## MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—3½ ton FIAT LORRY, complete with body, in good working condition. Apply Box No. 9173, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R6881

## PROFESSION

DR. MASCARENHAS L. M. & S., (Lady Doctor) Consulting and maternity Rooms opposite Clock Tower, Surat. Outstation charges for visits, operations, and confinements, moderate.
R6735

**WHITE LEPROSY.**

A BOON to the public far and near to be surely and perfectly cured by a great FAQIR'S GIFT in a week. On failure "God forbid" price must be refunded. Price small tins Rs. 3-8 and big Rs. 6 only.

BAHAR-I-HUSSON—It surely removes spots of small-pox and pimples, black spots and bestows charms on the face. Please state either case Price Rs. 3-8 per tin. The MANAGER, MAQBOOL-I-AIM, Paridi Dawakhana 65, Darbhanga City.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of all the card-holders—new as well as old—of the BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE LTD., (New Share Bazaar) will be held on SUNDAY, the 25th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.) sharp, at the office of "SHAH BHOGILAL CHIMANLAL, INCOME TAX EXPERTS" situate at Chhotalal Bhuvan 1st Floor, Kalbadevi Road, Opp. Telegraph Office, to discuss the matter in connection with the refund of card-moneys lying as deposit with the Board of Directors, of the said Ltd., Co., and to consider what steps should be taken for the recovery thereof. All card-holders, new as well as old are hereby solicited to attend personally at the aforesaid place and time punctually.

CHIMANLAL RANCHHODDAS.
A Card-holder of,
The Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd.,
Bombay, 21st March, 1923.
C16019

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

THE LONAVLA MUNICIPALITY desire to open VI Standard class in their A. V. School, from 16th April, 1923 if sufficient number of boys are available for the same. Parents desirous of availing themselves of this opportunity as well as of the benefits of the Hill Station for their boys are requested to communicate with the undersigned before 7th April 1923.

(Sd.) S. S. CHITALE,
Chairman,
Schools Committee, Lonavla Municipality.
Lonavla Municipal Office.
Dated 19th March 1923.
C16015

### NOTICE.

TO ENGINEERS AND FOUNDRIES, etc., and to those concerned—INFRINGEMENT OF "MYERS PUMP PARTS."

It has been brought to our notice that certain Engineers and Foundries in India are infringing the Patent rights of Pump-Parts manufactured by Messrs., F. E. MYERS & BROS. CO., Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Please note that all parties infringing these Patent rights will be severely dealt with.

K. B. JOSHI & CO.,
321, Hornby Road, Fort. Bombay.
Sole Agents.
C16018

### THE MORMUGAO IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

VASCO DA GAMA.

PLOTS FOR BUILDING HOUSES AVAILABLE AT MORMUGAO.

THOSE INTENDING to acquire plots at Mormugao for building houses are hereby advised that new regulations regarding such acquisition have been passed by the Government and are now in force. (Local Government Decree No. 1195 of 18th November 1922. Boletim Official No. 99 of 12th December 1922).

For full particulars please write to the Secretary of the improvement Trust.

Vasco da Gama, 12th March, 1923.

The SECRETARY,
SEBASTIAO JOSE SENIS.
The President, A. Mendonca.
R6875

### THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPG. & MFG. COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 41, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, on FRIDAY, the 23rd March, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1922.
2. To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1922.
3. To confirm the appointment of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., as a Director of the Company.
4. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint two Auditors to hold office until the next General Meeting and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 20th March, to TUESDAY, the 3rd April, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
for the Framjee Petit Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th March, 1923.
C15919

### THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MFG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 41, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, on FRIDAY, the 23rd March, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1922.
2. To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1922.
3. To confirm the appointment of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., as a Director of the Company.
4. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint two Auditors to hold office until the next General Meeting and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 20th March, to TUESDAY, the 3rd April, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
for the Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th March, 1923.
C15915

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

EASTER HOLIDAYS—CONCESSION TICKETS.

DURING the ensuing Easter Holidays concession tickets at a fare and one-third for the double journey will be issued for 1st and 2nd class passengers in local booking travelling over 50 miles on and from the 29th March to 2nd April, 1923, available for completion of the return journey by 12 midnight on 4th April, 1923.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 10th March, 1923.
C15939

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

MODIFIED UP TO THE 1ST MAY, 1912.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the above said Act, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the 3rd day of May, 1923, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe fresh lines, in substitution for the existing regular lines of Erskine Road, Duncan Road, Falkland Road, Cawasji Patel Tank Road and Kika Street, near their common junction.

A plan of the said public streets showing the existing regular lines of the streets and the fresh lines proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1923.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
C16020

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Second Sessions of 1923 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1923, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas, and all murders, crimes or offences had done or committed by any of our Native Indian subjects within the dominions and the territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian Order in Council 1889 are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1923.

TEMULJI B. NARIMAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
C15891

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of HARICHARAN GHOSE, of Telirbeg, in the Bikarampura, in the District of Dacca, in the Eastern Bengal, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, for the last several years before his death, residing at Bombay ..... Deceased.

NARAYAN CHUNILAL DALAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay, an Attorney of this Hon'ble Court and the duly constituted Attorney of Goonabiram Pathak, son of the late Troclothynath of Sadhanpura, Bengal, the executor named in the Will of the said deceased ... Petitioner.

**All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.**

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventeenth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 17th day of March, 1923.

Messrs. N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C16022

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MOHANJI JUTHA and NAROTTAM JUTHA of Bombay Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client Mr. RAWJI PREMJI.

All persons having any claim against or to the said properties by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 1 Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground of which the Fazandars are of K. A. J. Comes and others together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Cavel Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and eighty-four square yards and two-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts being a portion of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 26, New No. 189, Old Survey Nos. 252 and 122 and New Survey No. 199 and bounded on the East by the Public road and a temple, on the West by the property formerly of Govind Abaji and of Jagannath Shankershetha, on the North by the property formerly of Venkoba Dayahathji and on the South by the property of Atmaram Vishwanath and of Harischandra Bhaorao, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 3795 and 3796 and Street No. 136.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Fazandari tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cavel Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue (along with other land) under Old No. New No. Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 199 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West partly by the property formerly of Jamnadas Harakhji Sanghvi and now of Himatlal Jugaldas, partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Damoder Ramchandra Gokharkar, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Chandrabhagabai, widow of Pandrinath Sadasiv Hate and now of Gordhandas Mowji and on or towards the North by the property belonging to the St. Francis Cathedral Church and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3787 and Street No. 130.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1923.

N. C. DALAL & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C16021

### "INDIAN MEDICAL MEN & THEIR PROSPECTS."

The "Indian Nationalist" writes:—

We should invite the attention of the public to the remarkably virile address which Dr. D. M. Gagrat gave as the president of the Bombay Medical Union at their recent annual general meeting. It is the natural desire of the Indian Medical man to serve his people, but Dr. Gagrat pointed out that the State as represented by our bureaucratic government had not much use for him. Now that there is a continuous supply of trained Medical men available in India the reasons for importing non-Indians in the Indian Medical Service have become more racial than equitable. "The report of the Committee appointed for the reorganisation of the Medical Services in India" says Dr. Gagrat, "a committee appointed by the Government of India and composed mostly of Europeans with a meagre representation of Indian Service men together with two co-opted Indians with no power in the framing of the Report has tried its level best to run down Indian Medical men and their work during the war." If the temporary I. M. S. appointments held by locally trained Indian Medical men showed that men of the requisite type were not available,—which we deny— does it not show that the teaching in our Government Medical College as imparted by I.M.S. duffers should at once be stopped, and Medical Education in India handed over to distinguished doctors with local and foreign training? There is a large number of these now available. In one thing the temporary I.M.S. men might have failed; they did not know the social etiquette and the code of expenditure dominating the Officers' messes. Perhaps it was not a very glaring defect. The object of the pucca I.M.S. men of the old school is however to insinuate, that the Indian because he is an Indian is unable to replace the European I.M.S. man. There are now 709 members of the I.M.S., of this number 554 are Europeans and 155 Indians. Even with this meagre proportion the India Office affects to get frightened, and sanctions the further recruitment of thirty European I.M.S. officers. This is indeed a new method of Indianising the Services; and the need of getting them was so urgent that they were to come out on special terms with the option of retiring after 5 years with a gratuity of £1000 sterling!. Does the India Office think that India is a dumping ground for England's unemployed Medical men? The only thing for the Indian Ministers to do is, as they are supposed to look after public health, to reduce the number in each province in the I.M.S. Cadre, and better the prospects of the provincial Medical Services."

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Ceylon now proposes to take part in the British Empire Exhibition and Government is asking for a grant of Rs. 1,50,000 for the purpose.—A. P.

Lord and Lady Inchcape leave Delhi on Friday morning at eight for Bombay to join the "Morea" sailing on Saturday. They are not travelling by the postal express.—(A.).

A communique states there will be no sale of councils until further notice.—A. P.

## THE RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS BILL

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—One reads with painful interest in your issue of the 9th instant the effusion of 'Anti-humbug' in connection with the Religious Endowment Bill. Evidently the writer has never read the Bill, nor the critical remarks passed on the measure in the columns of the press. He alleges that the outcry against the Bill arose from the priesthood, but, as a matter of fact, it arose from the public in general who take strong exception to the proposed diversion of endowments to purely secular purposes—the construction of roads, the upkeep of schools, the maintenance of hospitals, the supply of water and other objects which mean anything and everything. Sections 32 and 33 of the Bill make provision for the above and the absurdity and injustice of the clauses must be quite plain even to the man in the street and more so to one in a self-righteous mood such as 'Anti-humbug' professedly is.—Yours etc.

M. VENKANAH.

Vizianagaram.

## REFUND OF SALT TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—By their successful opposition to the proposal of the Government to increase the duty on salt, the Assembly have done their duty by millions of their poor countrymen. As anticipated the doughty champion of the poor from Madras, Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyer, was feted to a Viceregal dinner overnight; yet, to see that he was not netted is a matter of gratification. It is a matter of national satisfaction that inspite of the threatening statement of the Hon. the Finance Member that the effect of omitting clause 2 of the Finance Bill would again bring up the question of the Governor-General's power under the Act to tax up to Rs. 3 per maund, in spite of the specious arguments of Mr. Innes and in spite of Mr. Hailey's warning note that the question involved constitutional consequences and a very heavy responsibility on the head of the Government—meaning, of course, thereby that the Viceroy will have to certify the imposition of additional taxation—the members remained uncowed and undaunted. As I have already (in my previous letter on the subject) stated what the Assembly should do in case the Viceroy uses his extra-ordinary power, I shall not traverse the same ground over again.

Even though the Assembly rejected the proposal to increase the tax, we are told that they agreed to a motion of the loquacious Dr. Gour that the salt tax collected since the 1st of March need not be refunded. By any stretch of imagination, neither the motive nor the meaning of such a motion could be understood. This involves a question of very great constitutional importance. Perhaps, it was by the promulgation of an executive order that the additional duty on salt must have been collected since the 1st of March. If it was so, the proposal to increase the tax need not have come up before the Assembly at all. If it was not so, may it be that the additional tax was collected in anticipation of the proposal getting through the Assembly with their approval? If the latter is the fact, is it proper on the part of the Assembly to legalise an illegal act? If the proposal to increase was *passed* by the Assembly it would have been quite legal to give a retrospective effect. But now, that the proposal has been rejected, in the absence of an ordinance issued by the Governor-General, as the Executive Head, the collection of additional duty must be considered *ultra vires*. Then the next question is how far a vote of the Assembly would legalise the additional collection. This a matter for lawyers and judges to decide. I wish a test case is brought up before a competent court of justice and the issue fought out. From all considerations, the question involves either a conflict of authority or illegality.

Yours, etc.,

N. V. SARMA.

March 21.

## BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

Mr. C. A. Kincaid, and Mr. B. C. Kennedy delivered over and assumed charge respectively of the office of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind on the 8th March.

Mr. M. G. Mehta is appointed to act temporarily as Assistant Judge, and Assistant Sessions Judge, vice Mr. D. R. Norman, and to do duty at Poona.

Mr. B. N. Sanjana is appointed to act as an Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, and to do duty at Ahmedabad.

The appointment by the Coroner of Bombay of Rao Bahadur Bapu Narayan Athavle to act for the Coroner as his Deputy in the holding of inquests, is sanctioned.

Mr. M. V. Shaikh, Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Panch Mahals, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

The Hon. Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay on the expiry of his present term of office.

Mr. I. H. Taunton, to act as Collector of Larkhana, vice Mr. N. H. Hey, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. A. S. V. Acott to act as Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, vice Mr. H. R. Gould, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

## AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during the week in parts of Konkan, Deccan and Karnatak. Standing rabi crops were generally in good condition. Harvesting of rabi crops is in progress. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Gujarat, Baroda, Cutch, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha and Karnatak. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Supply of fodder was sufficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains were almost stationary.

# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool Mar. 21.

| Months. | To-day's Prices. |
|---|---|
| March | 16.08—11 |
| April | — |
| May | 15.93—11 |
| June | — |
| July | 15.75—12 |
| Aug. | — |
| Sept. | — |
| Oct. | 14,56—14 |
| Nov. | — |
| Dec. | — |
| Jan. | 14.08—16 |
| February | — |
| EGYPTIANS.— | |
| May | 17.95—15 |
| July | 18,25—14 |

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York Mar. 21.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Opening at New York | May | 30.40+37 |
| | July | 29.54+30 |
| | Oct. | 26.41—24 |
| | Dec. | 25.82+35 |

Liverpool, Mar. 21.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Futures Prices, M. C. C. O. Liverpool | Mar. | 15.85—34 |
| | May | 16.09—35 |
| | July | 15.50—37 |
| | Oct. | 14.38—32 |

London, Mar. 21.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/6 3.32 Steady.
Bar Gold — 4 8.2 Firm
Bar Silver Spot 32 7/16 Quiet.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 20.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | | 18,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | | 1,00 |
| " " to Continent | | 2,000 |
| Futures at New York | May | 31.03—8 |
| " " " | July | 30.24—8 |
| " " " | Oct. | 26.15—11 |
| " " " | Dec. | 26.17—13 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | | 31.10—10 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans | | 30.88—12 |
| Futures at New Orleans | May | 30.40—21 |
| " " " | July | 30.13—14 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | | 13 |
| Demand Bills | | — |
| Silver Commercial Bars U. S. mined | | 99 3/8 |
| De. Foreign | | 57 7/8 |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Mar. 22.

A further sharp drop of 63 points in New York futures and 34 points in Liverpool has been reported to-day. The decline in America was due to heavy long liquidation and South and Wall St. selling. Messrs. Breul and Co.'s Liverpool friends Messrs Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 20-3-23 (11-25 a.m.) as under:—

"Market has tired appearance. Don't like action old crop months. We would prefer to look on for time being."

The American markets have now begun to show a declining tendency and it is difficult for us to say whether or not the present depression will continue. The demand for ready cotton in our market continues to be very poor and until there is some improvement in this respect the market is almost certain to remain nervous. We are still of the opinion that higher prices are probable in the long run and therefore, are in favour of making purchases whenever the market is unduly depressed.

In response to the heavy decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened easier this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 518. At the opening on buying by Commission Houses, Offices and Marwari Bull operators the prices advanced to Rs. 525. Selling by Marwari Jobbers caused a setback and the prices gave way to Rs. 521½. At this level on free buying by Bull operators and Offices the values gradually advanced to Rs. 529 which rate remained at 4 p. m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 528½. F. G. M. G. Broach July-August opened at Rs. 538½ and on buying by Office sand a Japanese House the values improved to Rs. 544½. Again touching Rs. 540 the market advanced to Rs. 548 on Commission Houses and Offices buying. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 477 and jumped to Rs. 486 on Commission Houses and Offices buying. Again going down to Rs. 483 the prices improved to Rs. 491 on shorts covering their sales and after sharp fluctuations the rate at 4 p. m. was Rs. 492. F. G. M. G. Bengal March was Rs. 423 whilst may Rs. 425.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

At Colaba the market for F. G. M. G. Broach April-May opened at Rs. 528 and advanced Rs. 529½ on buying by Marwari Jobbers. At this level one Japanese House began to sell and the market closed easier at Rs. 523½.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6-30 P. M.)

Bombay, Mar. 22

| | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| F. G. Broach | April-May | — | 523 1/2 |
| F. G. Broach | July-Aug. | — | 541 1/2 |
| F G. Bengal | March | — | 420 |
| F. G. Bengal | May | — | 421 |
| Fine Oomra | March | — | 484 1/2 |

PATEL BROTHERS' COTTON REPORT.

22nd March 1923.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 21 to 24 points down.

We have received the following cables from Messrs. Weld & Co., Liverpool.

Dated 20/3—Long liquidation, trade fixing small sales, Liverpool market improved at the close on local buying. Weather improving. New York, very small market, some Wall St. selling.

Dated 21/3—Continued long liquidation and absence of buying power. New York, heavy long liquidation; foreign, South and Wall St. selling catching stopless orders.

The United States Census Bureau gives the total Season's ginnings as 9,729,000 running bales, which are equal to 9,762,000 Bales of 500 lbs. each.

THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, Mar. 23th.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khadi :— | | | |
| Textile | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| E. D. Sassoon | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Tata | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Elphinstone | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34-40 inches :— | | | |
| Rachael per lb | — | | |
| Standard per lb | 1 | 8 | 6 |
| Century per lb | 1 | 8 | 6 |
| Hindustan per lb | 1 | 8 | 3 |
| Fasalbhai per lb. | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| Textile per lb. | 1 | 8 | 6 |
| Phoenix | 1 | 8 | 6 |
| Pearl | 1 | 8 | 6 |
| Manekji (Gaw Mukh) | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| Elphinstone (Bald) | 1 | 9 | 6 |
| Jacob (Four Minar) | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5203-5203 :— | | | |
| Rachael per lb. | 1 | 9 | 6 |
| Swan Finlay per lb. | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| Pearl per lb. | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| E. D. Sassoon per lb. | 1 | 9 | 6 |
| Longcloth X quality :— | | | |
| Rachael per lb. | 1 | 9 | 6 |
| Fasulbhai per lb | — | | |
| Kohinoor per lb | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| Pearl per lb. | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| Longcloth Satin Calender, 34-40 :— | | | |
| Textile (Hand) per lb. | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Spring (Merchant) per lb. | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Century (Bugle) per lb. | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Zenith (Drum) per lb. | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb. | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb. | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| Salita— | | | |
| Century per lb. | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Spring (Merchant) per lb. | 1 | 9 | 9 |
| Grey Drill Century— | | | |
| No. 1125 per piece | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| No. 125 1/2 per piece | 13 | 12 | 0 |
| Dhooties :—7. 8 and 9 yards— | | | |
| Spring (Balance) per lb. | 1 | 12 | 6 |
| Textile (Bicycle) per lb. | 1 | 9 | 9 |
| Dhooties :— 10 yards :— | | | |
| Spring (Balance) per lb | 1 | 10 | 6 |
| Textiles (Bicycle) per lb. | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills :— | | | |
| Standard per piece | 6 | 14 | 0 |
| Phoenix per piece | 6 | 14 | 0 |
| Swan Finlay per piece | 6 | 14 | 0 |
| Hindustan per piece. | 7 | 1 | 9 |
| Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drill :— | | | |
| Textile per piece | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Pearl per piece | 7 | 10 | 9 |
| Bleached Check :— | | | |
| Textile per piece | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| Kasturchand per piece | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| Bombay United per piece | 8 | 4 | 0 |
| Black Check 5 lbs :— | | | |
| Textile per piece | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Spring per piece | — | | |
| E. D. Rachael | — | | |

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 22

| | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| F. G. M. G. Broach | April-May | — | 528 |
| F. G. Broach | July-Aug. | — | 547 |
| F. G. M. G. Bengal | March | — | 425 |
| F. G. Bengal | May | — | 427 |
| Fine M. G. Oomra | March | — | 488 |
| G. M. G. Southerns | May/June | — | 548 |

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 22

| Description | Super-Fine | F | Good | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal and Sind | | | | |
| Punjab | 457 | 447 | 427 | 412 |
| M. G. Oomra's No. 3 | 511 | 496 | 481 | — |
| M. G. Central P. No. 1 | 541 | 526 | 511 | — |
| M. G. Central P. No. 2. | 526 | 511 | 496 | — |

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produces etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 21st Mar. 1923,

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 164,93 Bs. |
| Wheat | 9455 Qrs. |
| Linseed | 13883 " |
| Rapeseed | 4608 " |
| Gingellyseed | 1083 " |
| Poppyseed | 1053 " |
| Groundnuts | 5555 " |
| Castorseed | 6745 " |
| Rice | 114812 " |
| Myrabollams | 3384 " |
| Cottonseed | 8940 " |
| Mowraseed | 975 " |
| Gram | 2325 " |
| Jawar | 1322 " |
| Masur | Nil. " |
| Barley | Nil. " |
| Bajra | 2724 " |
| Coal | 465 Tons |

2 Days Total.

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Bombay, 22nd Mar. 6 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchant's Association :—

| Ready | Bazar Terms Rs. a. p. | Bail. Delivery. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 | 47 0 0 | 7 5 0 |
| Wheat, White Cawapore 70-30 | 46 0 0 | 7 2 0 |
| Wheat, Karachi Bangla | 47 0 0 | 7 6 6 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi | 10 0 0 | 10 8 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawapore | 10 4 0 | 10 12 0 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Cawapore | 11 4 0 | 11 12 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | 12 12 0 | 13 4 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Thin | 12 4 0 | 12 12 0 |
| Teaseed, White 85-15 | 79 0 0 | 15 14 0 |
| Teaseed, Gajar 75-25 | 71 0 0 | 15 8 0 |
| Teaseed, Gajar 80-20 | 75 0 0 | 14 14 0 |
| Teaseed Black | 71 0 0 | 14 4 0 |
| Poppyseed, White | 13 4 0 | 14 0 0 |
| Groundnuts | 72 0 0 | 14 8 0 |
| Mowraseed | 8 12 0 | 9 0 0 |
| Barley | 31 0 0 | — |
| Castorseed | 60 0 0 | 12 2 0 |
| Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery | 38 0 0 | 5 9 0 |

| Forward. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Wheat May | 7 7 0 |
| Linseed May | 13 3 6 |

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 22nd Mar. 1923.

Market Rates.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 1-4-0 |
| Bank Demand | 1-4 1/32 |
| Doc Acceptance 3 m/s | 1-4 1/4 |
| For Demand | 456 |
| American Dollars | 319 |
| Hongkong Dollars | 178 |
| Shanghai | 245 |
| Japan | 154 1/2 |
| Singapore | 176 1/2 |

Market Steady.

BOMBAY SHARE MARKET.

March 22.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Bars gold ready | 25-2 0 |
| Bars gold forward | 25 0 3 |
| Bars gold 2nd settlement | 25-0-3 |
| Bars silver ready | 82-6-0 |
| Bars silver 1st settlement | 82-5-0 |
| Bars silver 2nd settlement | 82-1-0 |

EXCHANGE.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| B. C. Rate— | |
| Bank's selling T T | 1/4 |
| Bank's selling D D | 1/4 1/32 |
| On London— | |
| Bank's selling T T, | 1/4 1/32 |
| Bank's selling D D, | 1/4 1/32 |
| Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, | 1/4 7/32 |
| Bank's buying T T. | 1/4 3/32 |
| Bank's buying D D, | 1/4 1/8 |
| Tone of Exchange :—Steady. | |
| On Paris— | |
| Bank's selling D D, Fres | 447 |
| Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Fres | 487 |
| Bank's buying D D, Fres | 477 |
| On Japan— | |
| Bank's selling T T, | 153 1/4 |
| Bank's buying 60 D/st D P. | 150 1/4 |
| On Hongkong— | |
| Bank's selling D D, | 178 |
| On Shanghai— | |
| Bank selling D D, | 245 |
| On Singapore— | |
| Bank's selling D D, | 176 1/2 |
| On New York— | |
| Bank's selling D D, | 319 |
| London gold ready, sh. | 88-2 |
| London silver ready, d. | 32-7 |
| London silver forward, d. | 32-5 |

Tone of Silver—Dull, India, doing nothing, China bought, China was a seller at higher rate.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

| | |
|---|---|
| American Exchange—Dollars | 4.89 3/8 |
| French Exchange—Fres. | 69.10 |
| Swiss Exchange—Fres. | 25.40 |
| Belgium Exchange—Fres. | 78.60 |
| Italian Exchange—Liras | 95.70 |
| German Exchange—Marks | 97,000 |
| Prague Exchange—Krons | — |

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 3 1/2 per cent Paper | 61/8 |
| 5 per cent War Loan | 87/8 |
| 4 per cent. Terminable Loan | 100 |
| 5 per cent. Conversion Loan | 80 |
| 5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds due 1928 | 102/12 |
| 6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926 | 102 |
| 6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1932 | 103/8 |
| 6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935 | 105/8 |
| 4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974. | 71 |
| 6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930 | 98 |
| 4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 | 71 |
| 6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, | 98 |
| 4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 | 71 |

SHARES.

Market closed quiet owing speculative sales.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imperial | 1330 | India | 94 |
| Central and Eastern | 35 82 | Tata Bank | 14 |

COTTON MILLS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ah. Advance | 2250 | Alliance | 210 |
| Apollo | 40/4 | Buria Mills | 50 |
| By-Cotton | 770 | By-Dyeing | 1022 8 |
| Bradbury | 700 | Century | 535 |
| Central India | 2735 | Colaba Land | 1640 |
| Coorla | 175 | Crescent | 348/12 |
| Edward Sassoon | 380 | Elphinston | 86/4 |
| Fazulbhoy | 940 | Gokak | 170 |
| Ind-Bleaching | 210 | Ind-Maiwa | 535 |
| Kastoorchand | 350 | Kustao | 357/8 |
| Kohinoor | 1517/8 | Madhowji | 310 |
| Meyer Sasoon | 275 | New Great | 512/8 |
| Pabani | 535 | Shapurji | 177/8 |
| Pearls | 720 | Standard | 1650xd |
| Swadeshi | 940 | Tata Mill | 575 |
| Vishnu Cotton | 1900 | | |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock | 30 1/8 | B. Burma | 435 |
| B. Burma N.I. | 125 | Bt-Burma pet | 6 14 |
| B. Steam | 147/8 | B. Tramway | 100 |
| Bundi Cement | 21 | Ind. Cement | 170 |
| Katni Ord | 157/8 | Katni Defd. | 776 |
| New India | 18/8 | Tata Iron Ord | 42/8 |
| Tata Iron Defd. | 126/4 | Tata Hydro | 702/8 |
| Tata Oil | 30 | Scindia Steam | 11 |

## TEA CROPS OF THE WORLD.

ESTIMATED SHORTAGE OF 60,000,000 LB.

For many months prices of tea in the London market have taken a steady upward course says the "Manchester Guardian Commercial." The underlying cause of the continuous rise was for some time not clearly discernable, or while the outturn of Indian tea was hindered by labour troubles, it was anticipated that in Ceylon production would increase sufficiently to make up the balance of the Indian crop. Unfavourable weather, however, prevented the fulfilment of this expectation, and for some time the large operators in Mincing Lane have bought heavily of all common and medium grade teas. That their action was well founded is shown by the latest estimates for 1922-23 production, which are as follows:—

| | Lb. |
|---|---|
| Northern India | 280,000,000 |
| Southern India | 30,000,000 |
| Ceylon | 178,000,000 |
| Java and Sumatra | 90,000,000 |
| China (export only) | 34,000,000 |
| Formosa (export only) | 12,000,000 |
| French-Indo, China, Natal and Nyasaland | 2,000,000 |
| Total. | 652,000,000 |

Turning to the question of consumption, we find that, taken altogether, there is an increase throughout the world. In the United Kingdom and Ireland consumption rose from 312,250,000lb. in 1914 to 411,840,000lb. in 1922. A conservative estimate of the world consumption of tea during the present year is given:—

| | Lb. |
|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 410,000,000 |
| United States | 90,000,000 |
| Canada | 38,000,000 |
| Australasia | 52,000,000 |
| South America | 8,000,000 |
| Europe (excluding U.K. and Russia | 38,000,000 |
| India | 30,000,000 |
| Africa, Persia, Mesopotamia and sundry | 29,000,000 |
| Pre-war Russian Empire | 15,000,000 |
| Total | 710,000,000 |

Thus there is shown a world-shortage of roughly, 60,000,000lb. The foregoing table of consumption contains two points of interest,—the requireents of America and of Russia. The actual requirements of the United States may be greater than the estimate, since the effect of the Prohibition laws is not yet fully apparent; similarly, the allotment of 15,000,000lb. for Russia has to be considered in relation to the possible development of trade with that country, in which case the actual demand would be greater. Pre-war consumption in Russia averaged 65,000,000lb. In these circumstances the estimated world-shortage of 60,000,000 lb. may easily be below the actual shortage.

Not for many years has the producers' position been so strong as it is now, but it must not be expected, on account of the present labour conditions, that tea can be produced successfully at the low costs existing a few years ago. The growers have a good opportunity now to prepare for a long period of prosperity. The essential condition is a big, continuous supply of good tea, so that the consumptive demand may not be checked. The present statistical position appears to indicate that it will be checked.

## FLUCTUATIONS.

Mar. 22.

| Name. | Opening rates | Maximum. | Minimum | Closing rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indore Malwa | 545 | — | 532-8 | 535 |
| Colaba | — | — | — | 1655 |
| Crescent | 360 | .. | .. | 347-8 |
| Kohinoor | 1575 | — | .. | 1520 |
| Nagpore Ordy. | 2805 | 2825 | .. | 2735 |
| New Great | 530 | .. | .. | 510 |
| Pearl | 750 | .. | .. | 720 |
| Phoenix | — | — | — | 710 |
| Bombay Cotton | — | — | — | 775 |
| Bombay Dyeing | 1050 | 1060 | .. | 1017-8 |
| Sir Shapoorji | 182-8 | .. | .. | 177-8 |
| Simplex | 457-8 | .. | .. | 432-8 |
| Swan | — | — | — | 800 |
| Swadeshi | 3005 | .. | 2935 | 2940 |
| Century | 607-8 | .. | .. | 580 |
| Alcock | .. | — | .. | 305 |
| Indian Cement Ordy. | — | — | — | 170 |
| Katni Cement Ordy. | — | — | — | 155 |
| Katni Cement Defd. | — | — | — | 900 |
| Tata Steel Defd. | 137-8 | 140 | .. | 126-4 |
| Tata Steel Ordy. | — | — | — | 42-8 |
| Bundi Cement | — | — | — | 22 |
| Bombay Burma, Old | — | — | — | 435 |
| Bombay Burma, New | — | — | — | 125 |
| Bombay Steam, Ordy. | — | — | — | 147-8 |
| Bombay Electric Tramway. | 100 | 102-8 | .. | 101-4 |
| Central India Mining | — | — | — | 27 |
| Shivrajpur | — | — | — | 28 |

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time Depth of water as d Prince's Dock Still.

| Day of week | Day of month. | HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Sill. | Day of month. | LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Sill. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mar. | h. m. | ft. in. | Mar. | h. m. | ft in. |
| F | 16 | 3 23 | 26 11 | 16 | m 9 34 | 16 11 |
| | | 16 26 | 26 7 | | 17 48 | 12 6 |
| St | 24 | m 2 27 | 25 6 | 24 | m 8 44 | 18 1 |
| | | 15 26 | 25 4 | | 21 5 | 20 16 |
| S | 25 | m 3 8 | 24 10 | 25 | m 9 25 | 18 |
| | | 16 22 | 24 11 | | 22 23 | 21 |
| M | 19 | m 0 13 | 27 4 | 19 | m 6 16 | 16 10 |
| | | 12 32 | 27 3 | | 18 18 | 17 8 |
| T | 20 | m 0 38 | 27 6 | 20 | m 6 45 | 16 10 |
| | | 13 3 | 27 1 | | 18 48 | |
| W | 25 | m 7 5 | 24 6 | 28 | m 1 49 | 20 7 |
| | | 20 19 | 26 2 | | 13 33 | 18 3 |
| Th | 22 | m 1 27 | 26 9 | 22 | | |
| | | 14 3 | 26 5 | | | |

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st Mar. 1923

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr | 29.873 inches |
| Temperature of Air | 80.1 degree |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 74.4 " |
| Dew Point | 72.1 " |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0.769 " |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10) | 0.4 " |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 86.6 " |
| Minimum temperature of Air | 74.6 " |
| General direction of wind from midnight to midnight | E.WNW. NW. |
| Movement of wind from midnight to midnight | 130 miles |

# SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 22.

Chinkoa, Johnson, Java.
Glenmoor, Collins, Durban.
Linga, Woollatt, Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Circassia, Brown, Liverpool.
Clan Colquhoun, Arquhart, Antwerp.
Shustar, Ashby, Singapore.
Kidderpore, Townsend, Kobe.
Varela, Harley, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Bandra for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Morea for London.
Steamer Sicilia for China and Japan.
Steamer Pasha for Tuticorin.
Steamer Clan Uuquhart for Dunkirk.

S S Chinkoa:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chinkoa, 3295 tons, Captain F Johnson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Glenmoor:—The steamer Glenmoor, 2404 tons, Captain R Collins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, with a cargo of coal.

S S Linga:—The B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain A E Woollatt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Circassia:—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 4327 tons, Captain W Brown, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Clan Colquhoun:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Colquhoun, 3760 tons, Captain P Arquhart, will sail to-day from harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S S Shustar:—The P G S N Co's steamer Shustar, 1718 tons, Captain C F Ashby, will sail to-day from harbour for Singapore, with a general cargo.

S S Kidderpore:—The P and O S N Co's steamer Kidderpore, 3263 tons, Captain W P Townsend, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, etc, with a general cargo.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varela, 1932 tons, Captain G J Harley, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

(Wednesday, March 22.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Sicilia, 4188, China, 30/3, M M Co.
2 Matuna, 3453, K'chi, 31/3, M M & Co.
3 Gamaria 3232 N F N F M M & Co.
4 Sturmfels, 3430, K'chi, 20/3 Graham & Co
5 Canara 3889 Rangoon 21/3 M M & Co.
6 Circassia 4372 Glasgow 22/3 Graham & Co.
7 Anglo-Egyptian 4640, Barcelona 21/3 Graham & Co
8 Marienpels 4372 Antwarp 21/3 Graham & Co
9 Blythmoore, 4032, Dunkirk, N.F., Graham & Co.
15 Ct Yakohama, 4720, M'Goa, N.F., K N & Co
1 Karagola, 3647, Africa, 21/3, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kidderpore, 3263, Japan, 23/3, M M & Co.
8 Jaldputra 3113 P Bunder 24/3 S S N Co.
9 C/Colquohoun 3760 21/3 J Finlay & Co.
10 & 11 Kohinoor, 3240, Japan, 23/3, M M & Co.

PRINCES' DOCK.

B Sumatra Maru, 1256, Kobe, 30/3, O S Kaisha.
C & R Crosby Hall, 2597, K'chi, 30/3, J Finlay & Co.
N Gairshopp, 3227, N.F. N.F., M M Co.

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Malwa due about 24th March, Agent P and O Co.
Naldera due about 6th April, Agent P and O Co.
Plassy due about 13th April, Agent P and O Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 30th March Agent P. & O Co.
Macedonia due about 20th April, Agent P & O Co.
Caledonia due about 27th April, Agent P & O Co.

FROM LONDON.

Carso due about 20th March, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Mandala (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Dumana (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Merkara (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia due about 9th April, Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of Baroda due about 25th March, Agent K N Co.
City of Cairo due about 25th March, Agent K N Co.
Scindia (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Clan Malcolm due about 9th April, Agent J F Co.
Clan Macneil (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
City of Paris due about 5th April, Agent K N Co.
City of Dunedin (not fixed), Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Othello (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Hindoo (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
City of Oran (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG, ETC.

Trewellard (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Brocktown due about 28th March, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Ockenfels due about 12th April, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Birkenfels due about 24th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Baronfels due about 26th April, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Chupra (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Howra (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Streefkerk due about 25th March, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Nykerk (not fixed), Agents E D Sassoon and Co.
Bovenkerk (not fixed) Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 3rd April, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.

FROM CHRISTANIA.

Tysla due about 6th April, Agent W & A Graham Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Lahore due about 3rd April, Agent Graham Co.
Bessemer City (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Naples (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Madawaska (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Honolulu Maru due about 30th March Agent O S K.
Nagato Maru due about 29th March Agent N Y K.
Hainan Maru due about 6th April, Agent O S K.
Borneo Maru due about 10th April, Agent O S K.
Kamakura Maru due about 1st April, Agent N Y K.
Genoa Maru due about 11th April, Agent N Y K.
Andes Maru due about 12th April, Agent O S K.
Awa Maru due about 14th April, Agent N Y K.
Burma Maru due about 27th April, Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Banca due about 24th March, Agent P and O Co.
Morea due about 23rd March, Agent M M Co.
Alipore due about 27th March, Agent M M Co.
Jeypore due about 31st March Agent P & O Co.
Nagpore due about 23rd April Agent P. and O. Co.
Soudan due about 13th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Narkunda due about 21st April, Agent P. and O. Co.
Querimba due about 30th March, Agent P and O Co.

FROM DURBAN, ETC.,

Karapara due about 25th March Agent B S N Co.
Karoa due about 8th April, Agent B I S N Co.
Taroba due about 22nd April, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

March 22.

S S Mantua for London:—49 bales woollen carpets, Bontor and Co; 20 bales cow hides, V Madhavji; 100 cwts dill seed, J Paramanand; 450 cwts kismiss, H Miller; 133 cwts gum, H M S Shushtry; 5721 cwts sugar, Ralli Bros; 240 cwts deer horn, J M Rahimtoola; 200 cwts casein flour, Poison Mfg; 77 cwts mother of pearl shells, 109 cwts fennel seed, E Virji; 294 cwts Indian chutney, Framji Nowroji.

S S Glenform for Marseilles:—1600 cwts mustard seed, 12000 cwts groundnuts, 6000 cwts castor seed, 1000 cwts gingelly, 2000 cwts linseed, 1500 cwts rape seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Mulbera for Antwerp:—678 bales Indian cotton raw, Vardhman Bros; 1500 cwts crushed bones, E C Nanji; 125 bales Indian cotton raw, D Bhanji.

S S Mulbera for Dunkirk:—56 bales Indian cotton raw, 4000 cwts castor seed, 500 cwts niger seed, 2000 cwts poppy seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Crosby Hall for Middlesborough:—1920 tons manganese ore, James Finlay.

S S Drachenfels for Antwerp:—220 bales Indian cotton raw, J A Begbie.

S S Blyth Moor for Dunkirk:—1020 cwts rape seed, Louis Dreyfus; 600 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 55 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Blyth Moor for Hull:—4002 cwts castor seed, Gorio Ltd; 2000 cwts castor seed, Suzuki and Co; 6006 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon.

S S Asia for Venice:—110 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 220 bales Indian cotton raw, H Nessey.

S S Asia for Salonica:—47 bales country grey cotton twist, G Radhokisandas; 100 bales comra cotton, Diwadkar and Co.

S S Asia for Larnaca:—13 bales country grey cotton twist, G Radhakisandas.

S S Asia for Pireaus:—150 bales comra cotton, Diwarkar and Co.

S S Asia for Trieste:—672 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe:—120 bales Indian cotton raw, N Manilal; 100 bales Indian cotton raw, Y C Trading.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong:—500 bales country grey cotton twist, S I David; 1610 bales country grey cotton twist, David Sassoon; 316 bales country grey cotton twist, E D Sassoon; 150 cwts shark fins, E Melodina; 7 cwts rhinohorns, H Lalji; 600 bales country cotton G twist, C Bamanji; 43 cwts sandal wood, S Noweroji.

S S Sicilia for Shanghai:—1500 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 2500 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 124 bales Indian cotton raw, E D Sassoon; 1000 bales Indian cotton raw, R D Tata; 850 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 500 bales country grey cotton twist, Sassoon J David; 100 bales Indian cotton raw, S Hemraj.

S S Sicilia for Haiphong:—600 bales Indian cotton raw, Langley and Co; 4200 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 700 bales Indian cotton raw, Patel Bros.

S S Wakasa Maru for Kobe:—500 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 250 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 400 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 100 bales Indian cotton raw, Y K Kaisha; 800 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Wakasa Maru for Shanghai:—1500 bales Indian cotton raw, Y K Kaisha; 500 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 525 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha; 2800 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Wakasa Maru for Nagasaki:—900 bales Indian cotton raw, Y K Kaisha; 500 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe:—700 bales Indian cotton raw, Y C Trading; 300 bales Indian cotton raw, R D Tata; 500 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 213 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Sumatra Maru for Yokohama:—500 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Sumatra Maru for Moji:—200 bales Indian cotton raw, Y C Trading.

S S Sumatra Maru for Osaka:—400 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 800 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Sumatra Maru for Yokkaichi:—400 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Kohinoor for Shanghai:—301 bales Indian cotton raw, Vardhuman Bros.

S S Kohinoor for Kobe:—100 bales Indian cotton raw, Suzuki and Co.

IMPORTS.

S S Canara from Rangoon, Agents M Mackenzie:—106163 bags rice, 139 bags pig lead, 152 cases cutch, 125 cases beer, 39 bales cotton dyed yarn, 72 Nos teak squares.

S S Vasna from Busrah, Agent M Mackenzie:—26 bags almonds, 5312 baskets wet dates.

S S Arcturus from New York, Agents Kerr Steamship and Co:—43 packages Fellow syrup, 142 boxes garden seeds, 28 cases lubricating grease, 199 cases Cwuring oil, 20 cases baking powder, 383 bubbles asuphalt; 12 cases blotting paper, 13 bales old clothing, 32 cases paint, 196 boxes paint in oil, 91 cases playing cards, 60 barrels rosin, 21 cases bond paper, 26 barrels aniline dry.

S S Muldevia from London, Agents M Mackenzie:—6 boxes sovereign, 21 boxes bar gold, 11 boxes gold coin, 1045 bars silver, 23 boxes specie, 6 bores ivory.

S S Karagora from Durban, Agents M Mackenzie:—15 cases cheese, 62 bundles pieseres, 10 bundles bee's wax, 35 bales napupa seeds, 17 cases 40 tusks ivory, 115 bales cloves, 59 bales C stems, 24 bundles hides, 13 bags walnuts, 19 bags almonds, 674 bales cotton,

S S Alberto Preves from Venice, Agents Venice S N Co:—From Colonia—900 bags sulphur.

From Port Said:—28 cases mixed tissues.

From Massawah:—53 packages gum.

S S Jalapatra from Rangoon, Agents The Scindia S N Co:—From Calcutta—551 pieces pig lead, 150 bales gunnies.

From Moulmein:—39942 bags rice.

From Rangoon:—4140 bags cotton seed, 12855 bags rice, 86 bags orpiment, 50 cases cutch, 72 bales old gunny, 480 pieces teak squares.

S S Gumaria from Akyab, Agents M Mackenzie:—116321 bags rice.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The receipt of the following further contributions towards the above School have been acknowledged:—

Messrs. Ralli Brothers Rs. 100.

In sacred memory of Bai Pirojbai Cursetjee Captain, from a friend, 25-2-1923 Rs. 100

There are several contributions of Rs. 25 and under. The total now is Rs. 

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Entertainment to and Unveiling of the portrait of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Islam Gymkhana pavilion.

Ordinary General Meetings of the Manockji Petit Mfg. Co. and Framji Petit Spg. and Mfg. Co., 41, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, 3 p.m. and 3-30 p.m. respectively.

J. N. Petit Institute, Annual General Meeting, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: 9-30 p.m., English Farcical Comedy Co. Farewell performance.

Steamer Malwa, with outward mails of March 8, expected to arrive 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, March 24.

The S. S. Morea with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

### IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government paper remains unchanged at 8 per cent.

### COUNCIL BILLS.

A press communique states that the Secretary of State for India has announced that there will be no sale of Council Bills until further notice.

### POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s s "Surat and Gurth" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday the 26th March.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from London of the 15th instant arrived at Port Said at 6-30 a.m. on the 21st instant and left there at 10-30 a.m. the same day.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from London of the 15th instant passed Suez at 10 p.m. on the 21st instant.

The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "China" with the mails from Bombay of the 17th instant arrived at Aden at 7 a.m. on the 21st instant and left there at 10 p.m. the same day.

### LATE MR. V. G. PATHARE.

The death took place of Deshbhakta Vasantrao Gajanan Pathare on the 20th instant at Thana.

He spent his life in the service of the country. He worked hard to remove untouchability. He had volunteered himself for Civil Disobedience. He was returned with tremendous majority as People's Representative in the Thana Municipality for the ensuing year. He was Captain of the Maharashtra Volunteer Crop.

### ALL-INDIA CONGRESS KHADDAR DEPARTMENT

Sjt. Sistla Venkata Krishnayya is appointed as a Travelling Inspector for the Province of Andhra.

Producers of Khaddar in the Andhra Province, requiring an outlet, should write to the Director, Production Branch, c/o Satyagraha Ashram, Sabarmati, and should send duplicate copies of such letters to the Travelling Inspector at Guntur.

### THE N. M. WADIA CHARITIES.

The statement of income and charity expenditure made by the trustees for the years 1919-20, 1920-21 and 1921-22 shows that during the year 1919-20, there was an income of Rs. 4,85,037 and the expenditure of Rs. 3,93,199, of which Rs. 1,22,603 was spent towards relief of poverty and distress and Rs. 1,42,499 towards education. During the year 1920-21 there was an income of Rs. 5,83 524 and the expenditure was Rs. 4,54,978, of which Rs. 1,26,545 were spent towards education and Rs. 52,936 for medical relief and Rs. 92,160 for relief of poverty and distress. In 1921-22 the income was Rs. 5,88,395 and the expenditure Rs. 4,85,046, of which Rs. 1,32,035 were spent towards education and Rs. 87,209 towards relief of poverty and distress.

## TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

### STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The second anniversary day of the late Mr. G. B. Vaidya will be celebrated in the Marathi Granthasangrahalaya Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar, to-day (Friday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.), when also the past students of its girls' high school are invited to attend.

### GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Residents of Girgaum Ward are requested to help the Girgaum District Congress Committee by enrolling themselves as National Congress volunteers after throughly understanding and signing the Ahmedabad Congress Pledge for the sole purpose of Civil Disobedience.

### TILAK SWARAJ FUND BOOK.

The Tilak Swaraj Fund Book of Rs. 5, containing the numbers 2,241 to 2,260, out of which numbers 2,241 to 2,242 are used and the rest numbers are unused, is found in Marwadi Vidyalaya on the 18th instant. The book can be had from the Secretary of the Girgaum District Congress Committee.

## FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

### SALLE FRANCAISE.

A lecture on "Pity for the Poor" will be given at Salle Francaise, to-morrow (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m.

### HINDU-MUSLIM SITUATION.

Under the auspices of local Arya Kumar Sabha there will be a public meeting of Hindus of Bombay to express the opinion of Hindu community on the present Hindu-Muslim situation in the country. Hindus of all shades of opinion are requested to attend. Place and time will be announced shortly.

### AKHILA DRAVIDA RASHTRIYA SANGHA.

A meeting of the Council of Management of the above Sangha will be held at 6 p.m. on Saturday (the 24th instant) in the office of the F Ward District Congress Committee, Suparibaug Road, Parel, to consider Mr. Natarajan's letter, the report of the various Secretaries as regards their activities during the Gandhi Incarceration Week and adopt the programme of work for the future. Those who have taken away membership forms and receipt books are requested to be present with full account for the sums collected by them, amounts expended, and the necessary books and vouchers pertaining thereto.

### RAM JAYANTI.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Monday, the 26th instant, at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), to celebrate the Jayanti of Ram Chandraji, when Messrs. Purdhoobhai Sharma, Balkrishna Sharma, Morarji Varma, Kahanji Photographer, Minocher Madon, etc., will speak, and when our depressed countrymen are specially invited to attend.

### RAMANAVAMI DAY MEETING.

A general meeting of the promoters and sympathisers of the Saraswat Temple movement will be held on Monday, the 26th instant, morning at 9 a.m. (S. T.), in the Saraswat Association Hall, when Mr. Narayen Rao Kulkerny will deliver a lecture on "Advantages of Dividend Development Fund and Sureties' Relief Fund in a Credit Society." All Saraswat members of the Shamrao Vithal Society and promoters of the Saraswat Temple movement are earnestly requested to attend the meeting in time.

## BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

### PEON COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Thursday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Merrifield charged Thakore Laxman Visram, a peon in the employ of Mr. Gulamhussein Essaji having his Office in Hummum Street, with cheating and using as genuine, a forged document, viz., a cheque on the Central Bank of India for Rs. 5,000 purporting to have been drawn by his master on the 16th instant.

The facts of the case have already been published in these columns.

The Magistrate committed the accused to the ensuing Criminal Sessions to take his trial there.

### ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

On Wednesday afternoon a motor lorry was proceeding along Frere Road towards Mazagon when Kazi Jamaludin (18) tried to climb into it. He took hold of the bar, but lost the hold and fell down. The wheels passed over him and he died instantly on the spot.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the body of Kazi Jamaludin when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

### ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP IN A GHARRY.

Mr. B. Watts, Manager of Fazulbhoy Mills, reports to the police that he had been driving out with his friends on the night of the 19th instant and had some drinks. After dropping his friends at Motlibai Street he directed the victoria driver No. 1714 to drive him past the Willingdon Club. Afterwards he fell asleep in the victoria and was aroused when he felt some one giving him a jerk. He found himself on the Bellasis Road and saw that a man was running away from his victoria. The driver chased the man but failed to catch him. On examining his pockets Mr. Watts found currency notes of Rs. 500 removed from his pocket.

### KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR CAR.

On Thursday, Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on the body of a Hindu male (60) name unknown.

Mr. Keshavji Morarji, a mill agent, residing at Ridge Road, said he was in his car No. 4902 which was being driven by his driver Pragji Bapa along Peddar Road at 7-30 p.m. on Wednesday. When the car approached Mr. Hansraj P. Thakersy's bungalow witness noticed the deceased crossing the road. The driver sounded the horn but the man who had the stick in his hand got confused and did not know which way to go. The front mudguard of the car struck him and he fell down. The wheels on the right side of the car went over him. The car was stopped at once and the man was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died.

Pragji, the driver of the car said he had sounded the horn and the mudguard struck the deceased because he began to dodge.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries sustained by his having been knocked down and run over by a motor car driven by Pragji in a careless manner. The jury observed that the driver did not attempt to swerve or stop on seeing the man.

## BENGALI DRAMA IN BOMBAY.

On Tuesday night the members of the Bengal Club in Bombay staged the Socio-Religious drama entitled "Bilwamangal Thakur" written by Girish Babu. The performance was given at the Baliwalla Theatre at Grant Road and in aid of the Bengal Club Library. Most of the Bengali residents in Bombay with their families turned out to witness the performance and the whole of the Theatre—the main auditorium and the galleries—was comfortably filled.

The story of Bilwamangal is not interesting. The main outlines of the story are as given below:—Bilwamangal, a rich young Brahman, was passionately attached to Chintamani, a woman of ill-fame. The woman in her own way cared more for her paramour's money than for his love. On a certain stormy night Bilwamangal in his passionate longing to see his sweetheart, flung himself into the river and crossed it with the help of a putrid corpse which he mistook for a wooden plank. He next scaled the wall of Chintamani's house, catching hold of the tail of a deadly cobra mistaking it for a rope suspended there by his lady-love. Chintamani could not at first believe in her lover's perilous crossing of the river and she suspected it to be only a surreptitious visit to test her fidelity. But when she discovered that what she had suspected to be a sheer fiction was a stern reality, she for the first time in her life came to realise the depth of Bilwamangal's love for her. The result was that in a fit of inspiration she reproached him for having bestowed such a deep and unfaltering love upon a fallen woman like herself instead of giving it to God in which latter case he would have attained the highest consummation of spiritual bliss. This opened the eyes of Bilwamangal who being disgusted with the pleasures of this world, left his house to seek after God. Thus he becomes an ascetic and afterwards Chintamani also being disconsolate at the separation of her lover follows him into the forest. Ultimately both become great saints.

The play is full of events and incidents of the strongest light and shade. The entire performance was a great credit to the amateur Company, but the acting of Bilwamangal and Chintamani deserves special mention. The part of Pagalini, an inspired crazy woman, was executed with great success and her music was highly appreciated and admired by the house.

At the close of the performance Messrs. G. R. Naidu and S. N. Das each gave a gold medal. Of these two one was presented to Mr. R. N. Das, who acted the part of Chintamani and the other to Mr. J. B. Sinha who acted the part of Pagalini.

## PIARA SAHEB OF CALCUTTA.

### GOLD MEDAL PRESENTED IN APPRECIATION OF HIS MUSIC.

The well-known Indian singer Piara Saheb of Calcutta was presented with a gold medal on Thursday night for his eminent services to the cause of Indian music, by Messrs. S. T. Ramachandra and Brothers, at the bungalow of Seth Motilal Dayabhai, the presentation being made by Sir N. G. Chandavarker. After a fine musical performance for more than ninety minutes, which was much appreciated by the audience, Sir Narayan in presenting the gold medal to Piara Saheb said, music was really harmony. A nation did not become famous on account of its commercial men or for her trade for they were all utilities but for her art, painting, her music and all that was beautiful. Music and art brought out the spirituality that was in a nation. Music was really harmony and it harmonised the different parties. Therefore, when he was invited to make the presentation he accepted the invitation the more readily. He had heard many singers, both European and Indian, but he had never heard a finer voice than that of Piara Saheb. He was not only one of the finest singers in India, but in point of beauty of his voice he was the first among the musicians of India. In honouring him, therefore, they really honoured themselves, and he was thankful that an opportunity was given him of being present at the delightful musical performance, and of presenting the gold medal the distinguished singer.

## U. P. MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

### PROMINENT NON-COOPERATORS ELECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 22.

The general Municipal elections in various parts of the United Provinces are causing much excitement. Seats are being strongly contested by Congress and Khilafat candidates and several prominent Non-Cooperators have already been elected. But the exact position of parties will not be known till the end of the week.

## AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 22.

The civil suit filed by Government against 19 members of the superseded Municipal Board continued to-day also when Rao Saheb Harilal, pleader for defendant No. 1, Dr. Bhagat, addressed the court. He read various sections of the District Municipal Act and the rules framed by the Ahmedabad Municipality under that act with the sanction of the Commissioner, Northern Division and pointed out that no personal liability was incurred by the municipal councillor in respect of contract or agreement made or for any expense incurred by or on behalf of the Municipality. Most of the items of the suit to the extent of about Rs. 170,000, were salaries to the teachers, their pension, contribution and the rents of buildings etc., which were of the nature of a contract made by the former Municipal Board and handed to the defendants as legacy. The only items for which they voted and for which they could be held liable if charge of misapplication was substantiated were to the extent of only rupees two or three thousand and they were expenses for the annual prizes, printing and conservancy. The defence pleader further pointed out that the prevention of the Municipal Board from inspection and examination of the municipal schools by the Government inspecting staff on which the charge of misapplication of the municipal funds was based was like that of the auditing of the accounts. Just as the prevention from or non-allowance by the Municipal Board of the auditing of the municipal accounts by Government auditor would not amount to misapplication of funds, similarly there could be no misapplication of the municipal funds if the municipal schools were not kept open for inspection and examination by the Government Inspecting Staff.

## INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND PORT TRUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am a candidate for this election which comes off to-morrow. I stood to represent the large interest of the Metal and Hardware trade. I, however, feel that our shipping interest should be well represented, and in order not to come in the way of the return of Messrs. Lalji Naranji and Walchand Hirachand, I have decided to withdraw, I thank those who promised or intended to vote for me and request them to vote for these two friends.—Yours, etc.

G. B. TRIVEDI.

Bombay, March 22.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Allow us to assure you and voters to the above election seriously that at the time of writing both of us are, as Yankees say "alive and kicking" and that we are standing for election.

This it is necessary to say as some kind friends are spreading the rumour that we have retired.—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE,
K. T. SHAH

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 22.

Jute shares to-day have almost wholly been represented by Howrah and Clive with hardly any fluctuations. The hundred rupee scocks however maintained steady undertone. After luncheon hour in sympathy with a drop in Hessians, Howrah and Clive sagged about four to eight annas. Dunbars and Kesoram continue steady with little business passing. In the coal section a few deals took place with no change in prices the Bengal however marking an advance. The miscellaneous group is without any special features except some enquiry for Indo Burma Tin at advancing rates. Teas again show some appreciation in the stocks in which transactions have been recorded and this group has certainly been the most active among all the sections represented in the daily list. Government securities and war bonds continue in good demand. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper 61/4; 5½ per cent war bonds 1925 102/4; 5½ per cent war bonds 1928 102/4; 6 per cent bonds 1926 102/6.

Bank—Alliance Bank of Simla ord 110. Calcutta Industrial Bank 5 disc.

Railways:—Arrah Sasaram Railway 55; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway 64.

Cotton:—Agra United 4; Dunbar 238; Keshoram 7.

Jute:—Cheviot 203; Clive 33; Howrah 41/12; Reliance 47/4; Waverley 10.

Coal:—Bengal 804/8; Bengal Giridih 15/4; Bengal Nagpur coal ord 69/8; Burrakur 36/4; Sendra 19. Sitarampore 15; Standard 68; Talcher 8/2.

Miscellaneous:—C P Cement 3/14; Frank Ross 7/10; Indian Iron and Steel 51; Kumardhubi Engineering 3/15; B I Corporation 7/10; B I Tobacco annas 10; Burma Finance 3/19. Indo Burma Tin 7/4; Indian Wood Products 7/8; Khasia Mines annas 12; Timber Traders Re 1; Sugar. New Savan Sugar 8/4; New Pioneer Sugar annas 10; Pioneer Sugar 1/1.

Tea Companies:—Atal 10; Bishnauth 22; Central Cachar 91; Dafflaghur 9/12; Hathikhira 14; Namburnadi 10/4; Rutema 10/8; Thmsong 16/12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and one thirty-two pence and demand bills were one shilling four and one sixteenth pence.

A son and heir to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Shri Gulabsinhjee of Rewa was born on 15th instant. A public holiday was observed on the 17th instant, and salute of 17 guns was fired and a special Darbar was held on the 17th instant.

## GANDHI DAY IN ASSAM.

### COMPLETE HARTAL OBSERVED.

#### BUREAUCRATIC PIN-PRICKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GAUHATI, Mar. 22.

At Dibrugarh:—Complete hartal was observed at Dibrugarh on the 18th. The hartal was spontaneous and even the *hats* near the tea-gardens, where thousands of tea-garden coolies flock to make their weekly purchases, were deserted. The villagers readily and eagerly responded to the call of the Congress.

At Nowgong:—Nowgong observed a complete and peaceful hartal.

At Golaghat:—Complete, spontaneous, and peaceful hartal was observed at Golaghat and it is strongly rumoured that Sjt. Maheswar Barua, the leader of the district who was recently released after one year's rigorous imprisonment under sec. 17 (2), Criminal Law Amendment Act, will again be arrested.

At Sibsagar:—Sibsagar succeeded in observing the hartal and several town volunteers were arrested under section 448 I. P. C. for preaching peaceful hartal.

At Barpeta:—Complete and spontaneous hartal was observed in the town. Prayers were offered and in the evening a big mass meeting was held. It is alleged by the District Secretary that some police officers tried their best to prevent the hartal taking place.

#### REPRESSION AGAIN.

Maulana Abdul Mussawir, President, Assam Provincial Khilafat Committee and Maulana Shakhatul Ambia Asst., Secretary, have been arrested again under section 108 C. P. C. Both of them were arrested and convicted under the same section last year; and since their release they were trying to re-organise the Khilafat organisations. Another prominent worker Maulvi Ali Asman Nabi has been also arrested under the same section.

## GANDHI DAY IN KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, March 19.

The 18th of March has returned but not so Mahatmaji. The necessity of his presence is keenly felt, specially at this hour of storm and stress when the tender bark of nationalism is drifting rudderless on the high sea of politics. The fine appreciation of his work may be judged from the way in which the anniversary of his incarceration was celebrated, here, yesterday.

Karachi observed a complete Hartal, all shops in the city as well as camp being closed. The suspension of vehicular traffic (disturbed only by an occasional military lorry or a Sahib's car) gave the city a deserted appearance.

The evening [illegible] a huge procession, starting [illegible] Congress Office and going towards [illegible] Maidan. The numbers went on swelling, till there assembled no less than thirty thousand persons, on the abovementioned maidan, including several ladies. Many national songs, specially composed for the occasion, were sung and speeches by several prominent leaders delivered. Mr. Khuda Bux proposed the following resolution: "That this meeting of the citizens of Karachi regrets that the instructions of the Mahatmaji have not been fully acted up to and further resolves that immediate steps be taken towards an early realisation of Swaraj along the lines indicated by the Mahatmaji and the instructions laid down by him." Messrs. Sunderlal and Mohamad Khan (recently released from jail) dwelt at length upon the services rendered by the Mahatmaji, his aims and ideals. His programme was elaborately exclaimed and the way to carry it out clearly defined. People were exhorted to contribute to the Tilak Swaraj Fund and pay more attention to Khadi in spite of the temptations afforded by the slackness of the foreign trade. Hindu-Moslem unity was almost an invariable theme with all the speakers, including Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon.

The meeting was a very orderly one. The Sikh volunteers who were responsible for it deserve all praise.

The school-leaving certificate examinations will begin from to-day. An unusually large number of students from all parts of Sindh, has been sent up, this year, for the examination.

## ALLEGED POLICE TERRORISM AT GHATKOPER.

### HARTAL BY SHOPKEEPERS.

Mr. Maneklal A. Mehta, Joint Hon. Secretary, Ghatkoper Residents' Association, writes:—

At mid-night on Monday the 19th inst. Seth Kanji Khatau, the President of the Ghatkoper-Kirol Residents' Association sent the following urgent telegrams to H. E. the Governor, Bombay; The General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Rly., Bombay; The District Magistrate, Thana; The Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. Rly., Bombay.

"Ghatkoper Station Staff assisted by police assaulted passengers indiscriminately last night; respectable merchants seriously injured. Police and Railway porters looted bazar. High feeling of resentment prevailing. Please make immediate inquiry and pacify public feeling."

KANJI KATAU.
President, Ghatkoper-Kirol Residents' Association.

#### PUBLIC MEETING.

On Tuesday, the 20th instant a public meeting of the citizens of Ghatkoper was held in the morning at 9 a.m. under the Presidentship of Seth Kanji Khatau when the following resolutions were passed:—

1. This public meeting protests against the terrorism of Police and the Railway Staff at Ghatkoper on the night of the 19th inst.

2. This public meeting thanks Seth Kanji Khatau for having taken immediate steps to inform the authorities concerned at mid-night.

3. This public meeting appoints a committee of the following persons with powers to add or vary the number to make inquiries and take necessary steps regarding the occurrence.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Seth Kanji Khatau, Seth Hirachand Vanechand Desai, Seth Parmanand Ratanji, Mr. Laxmichand Kapurchand Mehta, B. A. LL. B., Mr. Harilal Deochand Jasani, Mr. Chimanlal Popatlal Shah, Mr. Jashvantrai G. Mehta, B. A., Mr. Ranchhoddas B. Sanghvi, B. A., Mr. Prabhudas Seshkaran, Mr. Shivji Chaturbhuj Shah, B. A., Mr. Maneklal A. Mehta.

The following persons were subsequently requested to join the Committee, to which they have consented:—

Seth Phirojshah Jamshedji Vakil, B. A. LL. B., Dr. S. B. Bagwe, Mr. Ranchhoddas Gangji Laxmidas, and Mr. M. A. Joshi.

This public meeting approves of the hartal observed by the shop-keepers of Ghatkoper as a protest against the police terrorism.

The Committee which is composed of prominent members of the Ghatkoper-Kirol Residents' Association, the Ghatkoper-Kirol Municipality and the Ghatkoper Congress Committee has already begun the work.

All those who have witnessed the above occurrence or who have sustained any injuries are requested to communicate with the Committee as early as possible.

## MRS. NAIDU IN POONA.

### MESSAGE OF THE MAHATMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Mar. 17.

Mrs. Naidu arrived in Poona on Friday by the Poona Express and was welcomed at the station by a large number of citizens including Prof. Paranjape, Dr. Phatak, Messrs. Damle, Deo and others. After some time she was motored to Chinchawad, a village ten miles away from Poona, along with Dr. Phatak and Kanetkar to visit the Swavalamban Pathashala.

After the school was seen in working order, the boys numbering about 60 met in a hall where Mr. Kanetkar, the founder of the institution welcomed Mrs. Naidu and referred to the visit of late Lok. Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. J. C. Bose. He explained the Social work the boys were doing, their part in Mulshi Satyagraha and picketing of liquor shops. He claimed to have carried out the work better in almost every respect the mandate of the National Congress.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu explained her satisfaction at the Principal's report and said that this institution would be an example to the whole of India. She asked the students to contemplate in their mind why Mahatma Gandhi was the greatest living man of the world. It was simply because of his following Satya. "If you become Satyagrahists this school will produce itself a Tilak, a Gandhi amongst you."

A ladies' meeting was held in the Kirloskar Theatre in the evening where Mrs. Ramabai Biniwale presided. Mrs. Naidu delivered a homely Hindi speech exhorting her audience to wear khaddar saying that that was the only message of the Mahatma when he went to jail. She said: "Ladies like the Begum Sahiba of Bhopal and Lady Petit were spinning on Charkha I find no difference in Lok. Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi. If you do your duty even the women will win Swaraj." A speech from Mrs. Kuvalekar terminated the proceedings.

#### MRS. NAIDU'S SPEECH.

A crowded public meeting was held in the Reay Market at 6-30 p.m. when 7,000 people attended and Prof. Paranjape presided. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said she was with the Mahatma and had wandered throughout the country to deliver his message. Non-cooperation was not the message that she had come to deliver. It was a message of unity, the abiding foundation of liberty. She added: "Though Mahatmaji's face I cannot see still his inspiration comes to me from within the walls of the prison. Look at the Punjab though the relics of Buddha speak and the Takshashila bears witness to it, about the reconciliation, Punjab is fighting its old feuds. This is not what Mahatma taught. Liberty comes through sacrifice, suffering and renunciation. To deliver you from all sins Mahatmaji gave you a message, which is termed as the "Constructive Programme". If it is a dull phrase I call it "Destructive dynamic programme.." I am a child of thunder and lightening. Sheltered gardens are not for me. I want thunderbolt, and not the *bansari* of the Mahatma, and set up an ideal of destruction. I want Mahatmaji in the capacity of Mahadeo. To Maharashtra sword appeals. Mahatmaji says build first on ugliness. I say build first on beauty. We have passionate love of liberty and common passionate hatred of cowardice. Call the Mahatmaji all names in dictionary but he is an "apostle of Peace and Liberty". After paying this tribute to the Mahatma Mrs. Naidu dwelt for a long time in a passionate manner on various items of the constructive programme, namely khaddar, untouchability, and Hindu-Muslim unity.

A vote of thanks from Barrister Ghaswala terminated the proceedings.

## GRAND CHARITY CONCERT.

### IN AID OF BENGAL RELIEF FUND

A Charity Concert will be given at the Excelsior Theatre on Tuesday (the 3rd April) at 6 p. m. (S. T.) in aid of the Bengal Relief Fund. There will be an unusually attractive programme, the Maharashtra singer, Bal Gandharva will give vocal music, the famous 'Sitarist', Bukatulla Khan, will play on the 'Sitar' etc., and Dr. Alvaro, the illusionist, will entertain the audience with his occult feats. Boxes and Sofas can be reserved from Mrs. Sabavalla (Tel. 4407); other tickets at the theatre from 3 to 6 p. m. daily.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## GWALIOR RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GWALIOR, March 22.

Details:—

THE BYCULLA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Ahmed Hazamey's DONT CARE 2-12 Ritchie | 1 |
| Mr Abdula Mana's PRIAL 8-12 Raymond | 2 |
| Mr Shamlan's SMALLBOY 8-1 (car 8-3) Trahan | 3 |
| Mr Abbas Appendic's CABLE 8-5 Meekings | 4 |

THE BASRA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hakim Mian Mohamed Nawab Obaidullakhan's SUNFLOWER 8-13 Buckley | 2 |
| Mr Abdulla Mana's FIRJAH 9-10 Raymond | 3 |
| Mr Godess' RAPHAEL 7-8 (car 7-11) Harrison | 4 |

THE DERBY PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

| | |
|---|---|
| Raja Sripal Singh's COBBLE 10-8 Jones | 1 |
| Mr Hoyt's DISCARDED 9-5 Easton | 2 |
| General Nawab Obaidullakhan's WR. SWEETAPPLE 9-2 Buckley | 3 |
| Mr Vernon's SUGARCANE 9-11 Harrison | 4 |

THE GWALIOR CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

| | |
|---|---|
| General Nawab Obaidullakhan's SOMALI 8-10 Buckley | 1 |
| Messrs Patel and Harrison's STEELBLUE 8-5 Morris | 2 |
| Mr Vernon's SOMESCRIBE 9-2 Harrison | 3 |
| Mr Ahmed Hazamy's CAHIR LASS 7-12 Meekings | 4 |

THE MATHRADAS GOCULDAS CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Goculdass' MALTA 8-7 Lambert | 1 |
| Mr Vernon's CALIFORNIA 8-9 Harrison | 2 |
| Messrs Isfani and Shroff's BAHADORJUNG 8-12 Meekings | 3 |
| Raja Sripal Singh's RAINBOW 7-2 Jones | 4 |

THE BASRA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Kashicharan's GREY ROSETTE 10-0 Ritchie | 1 |
| Mr Ahmed Hazamey's MAGE 8-13 Lambert | 2 |
| Mr Ebrahim Gazee's NASARALLA 7-9 Oomerkhan | 3 |
| Mr Ahmad's MABDIR 7-13 Morris | 4 |

## GRAND NATIONAL.

LONDON, March 21.

Probable starters for the Grand National Steeplechase are given below with their jockeys:—

Shaunspadah (F. Rees).
Turkey Buzzard (Brookes).
Square Dance (L. Rees).
Taffytus (Leader);
Trentino (Major Wilson);
Buettiste (Escott);
Max (Hogan);
Forewarned (J. Anthony);
Sergeant Murphy (Captain Bennett);
Arravale (Whitaker);
Puntgun (Tighe);
Conjurer Second (Dewhurst);
Drifter (Watkinson);
Ammonal (I. Morgan);
Turk Second (Donelly);
Flymask (Major Doyle);
Gardenrath (Goswel);
Myrath (Chapman);
Libretto (Parfrement);
Vico (Stubbs);
Madrigal (Trudgill);
Canny Knight (Vause);
Masterful (Robson);
Cartes (Captain Powell).

No jockeys have yet been allotted to peacoed, Simon's Town, Pamnut, Eureka Second and Oldtay Bridge.

The latest prices in betting are:—8 to 1 against Forewarned; 100 to 7 against Libretto; 25 to 1 against Drifter and Flamask.—Reuter.

## SCRATCHES.

LONDON, March 22.

Old Tay Bridge and Martes were scratched from the Grand National at 3/40 and 4/32 yesterday afternoon.—Reuter.

Flymask was scratched from the Grand National at 1-37 p.m. to-day.—Reuter.

## LINCOLNSHIRE RESULTS.

### BETTING AND RACE.

The starting price betting in the Lincolnshire Handicap was as follows:—

66 to 1 against White Bud.
100 to 8 against Roman Bachelor.
50 to 1 against Soval.

A field of thirty ran in the race. A length separated the winner and the second and half a length separated the second and the third.—Reuter.

The Lincolnshire Handicap was run in sunny weather before a huge crowd. Going was good. Tregenwell lost several lengths at the start, and You You made running from Soval, Vivaldi and Westmead for five furlongs when Soval came to the front. Quarter of a mile from home, Soval was just clear of Royal Alarm, White Bud and Roman Bachelor. Westmead was inside. Soval then weakened and White Bud, drawing out, won fine race. Westmead came fourth and Psychology was last.

Time was 1 minute, 45 and three-fifth seconds.

Starters were, as cabled previously, with the exception of Highlander.—Reuter.

## LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, March 21.

Matches in the League, (First Division) resulted as follows:—Huddersfield two, Preston nil.

Second Division:—South Shields one, Blackpool nil; Manchester United one, Bradford City one; Notts County one, Bury nil.

Third Division:—(Northern Section).—Chesterfield three, Halifax nil; (Southern Section):—Reading nil, Queen's Park nil.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 22.

The Scottish League: Kilmarnock two, Third Lanark nil.—Reuter.

## NEW G. O. C. OF WESTERN COMMAND IN INDIA.

LONDON, March 21.

The War Office announces that Sir George Kirkpatrick has been appointed General Officer Commanding the Western Command in India and Sir Warren Anderson, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Army Headquarters in India.—Reuter.

## BENGAL RELIEF FUND.

It is understood that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has sanctioned an amount of rupees five thousand in aid of Sir P. C. Ray's Bengal Relief Fund.

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Friday, March 23, 1923.*

## ONE MORE PROOF.

To-day the Council of State will be called upon by the Government of India to perpetrate what would practically amount to a crime against the nation. The Legislative Assembly having refused to be a party to the imposition of the iniquitous salt tax, the Government have turned to the more pliant Council of State, with its official majority, to achieve their end. The whole world knows how discreditable has been the record of this "Upper House." It will be indeed a miracle if the non-official members of this body, with some exceptions, falsify the hopes which the Government of India cherish regarding their hearty support to the salt-tax. We are told that a deputation inclusive of Mr. Sastri will wait on the Finance Member with a view to arrive at a compromise, the nature of which is stated to be that the salt tax will be raised to Rs .2 per maund, a surcharge of half an anna in the rupee will be made on customs and income-tax collections. If such is the compromise, it will be not less open to objection than the enhancement of the salt duty to Rs. 2-8 per maund. If such an ignoble compromise is arrived at, it will be quite characteristic of the ways of Mr. Sastri and his colleagues. The only honourable course for Mr. Sastri and his colleagues is to stick to their guns and refuse any enhancement of the duty and let the Government of India devise other means to cover up the deficit. If the Government are really anxious to make both the ends of their budget meet, they have a dozen ways open to them. But they do not want the axe to be applied to their own preserves and hence all the trouble. But, whatever the Council may do—and there is no doubt but that with the official majority Government will carry the measure through it—the duty of the Assembly is clear. It must refuse to budge from the position it has taken. If the Government again override the Assembly's decision, let the consequences be on their own head, but let the Assembly's hands be clean of the guilt. But will the Assembly muster courage enough to remain loyal to its earlier decision? It would be well if the Government of India realise the extreme folly of their present attitude and retrace their steps. However, the certifying of the vetoed grant for the Royal Commission and the blundering obstinacy of Lord Reading's Government in regard to the salt tax have added one more to the list of conclusive proofs that the "Reforms" are "a camouflage to prolong the agony of India" as the Mahatma aptly described them.

## TACTLESS.

It was unfortunate that on an occasion like the anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's incarceration Deshbandhu Das should have chosen to strike a discordant note, as reported by our Calcutta correspondent. Every other responsible member of the new party has faithfully observed the truce and thrown himself heart and soul into the work of the Constructive Programme. We readily concede that Deshbandhu Das too has been working towards the same end ever since the truce was established. The Deshbandhu's speech at Calcutta, therefore, will come as a painful surprise to the public. We believe that he was led to indulge in disparaging remarks about the Congress in an unguarded moment and that when he realises the pain it has caused in all Congress circles he will feel sincerely sorry for having made them. It is true, as Deshbandhu Das said, Mahatma Gandhi on occasions readily subordinated his own views on particular subjects to those of his friends when he wished to carry the latter with him, or, when he felt diffident about his own opinions. But, by this it is surely not meant that when any principle was at issue, the Mahatmaji surrendered his position to that of others, however dear they might be to him or however much he honoured them. Hence, it is futile to speak of Mahatmaji's changes of views or methods. Deshbandhu Das' observations at the Calcutta meeting had no relevancy at all and could not have profited the audience in the least one way or the other. Hence it is that we regret that he should have indulged in tactless remarks, instead of utilising the occasion to stimulate his audience to greater endeavour in the task immediately in front of them.

## THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

The mill-owners of Bombay in annual meeting assembled had the other day to strike the first note of approaching bad times that in other industries has become a settled fact for a year and more. "The year (1922) has been one of fairly good profits", said Mr. Kay, the Chairman. "I estimate the profits for the year to be 40 per cent. less than the previous year and 70 per cent. less than the high watermark reached in 1920". This statement would cause some surprise at first to any one having a cursory glance at the tables appended to the annual Report of the Millowners' Association from which one finds that the output of Indian mills in 1922 was a record one both in cloth and in yarn. The explanation must be sought in the falling prices which more than neutralised the nearly 10 per cent. increase in output. Mr. Kay was, therefore, quite [illegible] in sounding the alarm signal with the following remarks: "The position at the moment, however, is one of some considerable concern for not only is there little or no demand for cloth and yarn, but stocks are accumulating to such an extent that unless conditions improve it may be imperative for some of our mills to curtail their production, or for the industry as a whole to lessen its cost of production by some adjustment in wages which is an important item in manufacturing costs." We shall refer below a little more fully to the means of making the industry more prosperous. Here we must point out a factor in the depression affecting the Indian cotton industry which Mr. Kay has apparently ignored,—or it is perhaps not quite in the interest of the industry to point it out. As the appendix of tables to the Report says, British imports both of piece-goods and yarn have grown in 1922, even though the decline in prices affected the British goods even more than the Indian domestic production. The explanation, however, lies in the practical wisdom of the mill industry managers in England. Having perceived the arrival of depression they hastened through it by cutting down prices as much as possible or necessary, thereby facilitating the disposal of goods; while the Indian mill-owners have followed the rather short-sighted policy of refusing to take a lead in the price cutting policy, so that they were exposed to the danger of being swept away by the might of the receding wave. Mr. Kay complains of the accumulation of stocks. But how can the dealers avoid it, if mill-owners do not encourage competitive prices, if they are feverishly anxious to put up prices even after a single spurt of a deal of 10,000 bales? Would it not be more advisable for Mr. Kay and his confreres to realise and remedy this weakness of the mill-industry organisation before complaining of an approaching depression?

We have always felt that the annual Report of the Mill-owners' Association, in spite of its seeming bulk, is a meagre document; and the present one is no exception. The statistical information it supplies is good as far as it goes, but it tells practically nothing about the position—financial and otherwise—of the entire industry. The defect is the more noticeable because of Mr. Kay's feeler about a possible reduction in the wages as a means of rehabilitating the industry. There is nothing so productive of industrial unrest and class warfare as such indiscriminate attacks on wages—as a short cut to swell the profits. Mr. Kay may be right in bewailing the fact of a 40 per cent. reduction in profits over last year; but until he tells us the actual amount of profits earned and its ratio to the capital invested;—until he tells us what he and his colleagues consider to be a fair or standard profit; he will never be able to convince the advocates of Labour about the necessity or advisability of wage reduction. The annual Report of the Association should supply this information; it is not as though by appending such an information any trade secrets would be divulged that it would not be in the interests of the industry to disclose. There would then be some basis for considering whether Labour or Capital is overpaid. At present there is no such basis; and our feeling that the 100 per cent. increase in the wage level over pre-war rates—with a cost of living 60 per cent. higher than the pre-war level, assuming the figures are correct—does not represent anything like a decent standard of human needs is more strongly founded than Mr. Kay's implications about the falling level of prices. If the spirit which seems to have dictated Mr. Kay's remarks about trade unionism in the mill industry is shared by a majority of his colleagues, and a policy of arbitrary wage cuts is undertaken as a piece of systematic bluffing, the season of peaceful industrial progress would be short-lived indeed. If trade unionism is not quite so widespread in Bombay mills, it is not the unmixed blessing that Mr. Kay feels it to be. For organised Labour is not only more easy to deal with and more economical in the results, but even much more reliable in working than the present policy of "agriculturist first and agriculturist last" in the Labour world is apt to make it. The Ahmedabad millowners have taken the suicidal step of announcing a 20 per cent. reduction in wages, mainly on the ground of the continued depression in the industry. They have conveniently ignored the fact that the last two or three years have been years of huge profits. Labour, which does does not get a remuneration representing a decent standard of human needs, cannot ignore this fact. We trust, however, that wiser counsels will prevail among the millowners of Ahmedabad and that they will retrace their step and thus avert a crisis in industry which, while entailing widespread hardship can do good to no-one.

But while we disapprove most emphatically of any suggestion at the present juncture of anti-Labour activities in this premier industry of India, we have no desire to conceal the fact that the industry must in other directions reckon with rocks and shoals ahead. The present position of the cotton industry is by no means the highest limit of its potentialities. India imports considerably more than half of her total requirements in cloth, and the mills consume between two-fifths and a half of the total cotton produced in India. With such possibilities of expansion, we cannot believe that the only remedy to revive that industry is a cut in wages. The Government of India have once again betrayed the cotton industry, in spite of their nominal acceptance of a policy of protection, by refusing to do away with the iniquity of the cotton excise duty, or to impose anything like a protectionist import duty on foreign cloth. Mr. Kay, however, has not a word to say on this point, and bestows his eloquence in directions that scarcely merit it.

# Notes of the Day

### Iraq.

While the public will await with interest the promised publication of the documents bearing on the Middle East, they are not a little amused at the attempts of Mr. Bonar Law and his colleagues to wriggle out of the awkward positions in which they are thrust by their critics. When both Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George dangled the bait of "independence" before the eyes of the Arabs, the prospects of "adding lustre to the Empire" with the oil and cotton of Mesopotamia were much brighter than they, unfortunately, are to-day. Hence, it is but natural that British statesmen should now revise their views of the future of Iraq in general and of Arab "independence" in particular, in the light of the changed circumstances. The lure of oil, though it is not so seductive to-day as it was during the last years of the war, is still exercising the imagination of Cabinet ministers and rules out, for the time being at least, the prospect of an immediate evacuation of Iraq. But the Cabinet knows very well that the British tax-payer is getting more and more restive under the burden of the Middle East vote and that he will sooner or later demand that the Prime Minister and his colleagues fulfil the election pledges regarding the same. It is now announced that the financial commitments in respect of Iraq will be gradually reduced and ultimately wiped out within the next five years. But will the British public tolerate such a long delay? We doubt very much. More than the British, the Arabs, too, we dare say, wish to cut short the period. Hence, it would be wise statesmanship to terminate the commitments as early as possible and leave the Arabs to manage their own affairs. We have little doubt but that left to themselves the Arabs, while remaining practically free to govern themselves, will be only too glad to be under Turkish hegemony. The British talk of Arab "independence" must sound hollow when a responsible Minister like Major Ormsby-Gore could say openly that the British Government must be free to consider offers, other than that of the Iraq Government, for the railways of Iraq! Imagine the possibility of the British Government considering an American or French offer to own and control railways in Great Britain. Yet Great Britain has but the friendliest feelings for the Arabs!

### Segregation Again.

We do not think that the proposal to allocate certain tracts in the South African Union for the exclusive use of Asiatics will be viewed seriously by any section of the House of Assembly. The idea, however plausible in theory, will, in practice, be found hardly feasible. Moreover, so far as the Asiatics are concerned, the scheme will affect them as harshly as any other scheme of segregation which has been put forward during the past few years. Indians, as fellow-citizens of the Empire, will never put up with segregation. They demand equal opportunities with the rest of the subjects of the Union for public service and their own advancement.

### Protection in India.

Dr. Gilbert Slater, who has been giving the East Indian Association the benefit of his Indian experience, opines that "the new policy of protection in India is a mistake" and "will prove a sad disappointment." Side by side with this, comes the report that Col. Amery told a London audience that he favoured "a wholehearted policy of preference in order to open up the resources of the Empire." If "preference" is beneficial to the Empire, why should "protection"—which is only another name for "preference"—be "a mistake" in India? Lord Winterton announced in the House of Commons on Monday that since 1st April 1922 £6,867,000 sterling's worth of materials had been ordered for company-managed railways in India, of which £6,665,000 came from Britain. Obviously both Lord Winterton and the House felt some satisfaction in the fact that British industries had been benefited by the preference shown to British manufactures. If the British public can derive satisfaction from the preference shown to British manufactures, why should it be "a mistake" on the part of the Indian public to extend similar preference to Indian manufactures? Orders for railway materials are being placed by Indian railway companies with British manufacturers even when the Continental and American quotations are lower. If this is not "protection" to British industries—though at the cost of India—we do not know what else it is. If Britain can, thus, seek to protect and promote her own industries, why should India not pursue a like policy? Does Dr. Slater wish India to be at the mercy of every alien exploiter and remain for ever a producer of mere raw materials? Dr. Slater is sadly mistaken if he thinks that India will any longer be content to remain in such a position.

### Significant.

The lists of members of the Legislative Assembly who voted for and against the enhancement of the Salt Tax disclose the significant fact that barring Sir Montague Webb and Capt. Sassoon, every other European member had voted in favour of the enhancement. So much for the talk, in European and Anglo-Indian political circles, of cooperation with Indians and sympathy for their weal and woe. Among Indian supporters of the tax, Sir Jamsedji Jeejeebhoy is the only prominent member. Evidently Sir Jamsetji imagines that being included in the panel of Deputy Presidents of the House, some sort of official dignity clings to his person. Besides Sir Jamsedjee, there were, of course, other Indians, but these will be always with us whether under British Raj or Swaraj.

### Indian Merchants and Port Trust.

The members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau will to-day elect their representatives to the Bombay Port Trust. Under the amended Port Trust Act the Chamber is entitled to elect only five representatives. The Chamber has framed rules giving one seat to its Cotton section, one to Piece-goods section, one to the Grain and Seeds sections and the remaining two to the General section. The facts that, after this distribution, the Indian shipping interest, which will now and in the immediate future play an increasingly important part in the activities of the Bombay Port Trust, has not been provided and that only two seats are left for other important interests are sufficient to demonstrate the utter inadequacy of the representation given to the Indian mercantile community under the new Act. The members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber must press for an early amendment of the Act. Meanwhile, we trust the members, in exercising their vote to-day, will see that the best men are sent to the Port Trust. We have already commended to them the claims of Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee and Prof. K. T. Shah. The representatives of the Chamber on the Port Trust must henceforth be men who are not mere figure-heads but are inspired with the zeal and gifted with the ability to serve the public interest first and last.

### An Undignified Attack.

Mr. A. Greville Bullocke's presidential speech at the annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Trades' Association was a most unedifying one, being an irrational and undignified attack, endorsed by a morning contemporary, on Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the head and front of whose offending was that he refused, and rightly refused to give direct representation to the Trades' Association on the Bombay Port Trust, because the European commercial and trading community has already more than its due share of representation as the European Chamber of Commerce is given five seats on the Port Trust Board. Mr. Bullocke sought to lend piquancy to his criticism by suggesting that Sir Chimanlal was actuated by racial considerations. Mr. Bullocke himself answered the question why the unreasonable demand of the Association for direct representation was rejected, thus: "I can only suppose because you are Europeans, and the days of Europeans in India are over, if the Reforms Bill is permitted to continue to be worked on the lines it now is." It is needless to point out what little substance Mr. Bullocke's vapourings have in fact. It is sufficient to say that a "Reformed" Legislative Council has maintained the undue dominance of the European community on the Port Trust Board, while giving inadequate representation to the Indian mercantile community. But Mr. Bullocke has himself given the most effective answer to his baseless charges. He said:—

"While a member of the Piecegoods Association can get himself elected into the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, a member of the Trades Association is not eligible for election into the Chamber of Commerce. That may sound ridiculous, but it is true. A man may occupy a back office in a back street and from there sell to the bazaar merchants a few bundles of Mancnester dhoties or pugaree cloth, and if he applies for membership of the Chamber of Commerce, and can pay his subscription (assuming there is nothing against him) he can doubtless be elected as a member, and therefore, himself help to elect a representative on the Port Trust. But a retail merchant who may sell lakhs worth of costly goods in half the time from a highly rented and well kept establishment in a principal street, cannot. And therefore he is debarred from having any voice, nor has he any representative who has any voice on the question of the fees to be imposed on his imports, or any voice in the ultimate disposal of his money."

After this, is there any need to ask Mr. Bullocke who has been "offensively hostile" to the claim of himself and his fellow-tradesmen to representation on the Port Trust Board? We fully sympathise with their claim. But the way to its satisfaction is the throwing open of the close preserves of the Chamber of Commerce to members of the Trades Association and not direct representation on the Port Trust.

## KHILAFAT FUNDS.

### ACCOUNTS FOR 1921 AND 1922.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I herewith send you for publication a statement of total income and expenditure for the years 1921-1922 of the Central Khilafat committee. These accounts are being checked by a chartered accountant whose certificate will duly be published later on. The accounts of 1920 have already been audited by Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co. and published.—Yours, etc.

QAMR AHMED.
Superintendent.

The following is the statement of total income and expenditure of the Central Khilafat Committee for the two years 1921-1922:—

INCOME.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance of 1920 ..... | 1,68,318 | 0 | 8 |
| Income of 1921 ... ... | 20,98,126 | 5 | 6 |
| Income of 1922 ... ... | 27,22,875 | 3 | 8 |
| Total ... ... | 49,89,319 | 9 | 10 |

EXPENDITURE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Amount sent to Angora Symrna, Kabul, Malabar and spent on Turkish prisoners and Khilafat sufferers ..... | 22,18,437 | 8 | 8 |
| 2. Amount spent on National education. ... ... ... | 2,31,989 | 11 | 9 |
| 3. Purchase of Machinery, etc. of Khilafat Press ... | 1,31,523 | 13 | 1 |
| 4. Amount spent on propaganda, travelling, allowances, printing, telegrams, cables, office establishment, meetings, conferences, expenses on Hijrat, Literature etc. etc. ... | 5,23,567 | 0 | 8 |
| 5. Aid given to Provincial Khilafat Comts. ... | 97,236 | 11 | 6 |
| 6. Civil and Disobedience Committee ... ... | 5,537 | 5 | 6 |
| Total ... ... | 32,08,392 | 3 | 2 |
| Closing Balance with Treasurer on 31st Dec. 1922 ... ... | 17,80,927 | 6 | 8 |
| Grand Total ... | 49,89,319 | 9 | 10 |

The following is the statement of total income and expenditure of Central Khilafat Committee from 1st January 1921 to December 1921.

INCOME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Income ... ... ... | 20,98,126 | 5 | 6 |
| Balance of 1920 ... ... ... | 1,68,318 | 0 | 8 |
| | 22,66,444 | 6 | 2 |

EXPENDITURE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Amount sent to Angora Smyrna, Kabul, Malabar and spent on Turkish prisoners and Khilafat sufferers ... | 9,13,785 | 11 | 3 |
| 2. Amount spent on national education. ..... | 1,01,729 | 13 | 0 |
| 3. Purchase of Machinery for the Khilafat Press (stock) ... | 24,287 | 13 | 8 |
| 4. Amount spent on propaganda travelling telegrams, cables, office establishment, meetings, conference, expenses on Hijrat Literature, etc. ... ... | 2,60,424 | 3 | 4 |
| 5. Aid given to Provincial Committees. ... ... | 20,781 | 6 | 0 |
| 6. Loan given to Second Delegation which is refunded and included in the income of 1922. ... ... | 4,963 | 9 | 9 |
| | 13,25,972 | 8 | 3 |

The following is the statement of total income and expenditure of Central Khilafat Committee for the year 1922.

INCOME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Income ... ... | 27,22,875 | 3 | 8 |
| Balance ... ... | 9,40,471 | 13 | 11 |
| | 36,63,347 | 1 | 7 |

EXPENDITURE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Amount sent to Angora, Smyrna, Kabul, Malabar, and spent on Turkish prisoners and Khilafat sufferers. ... | 13,04,651 | 13 | 5 |
| 2. Amount spent on national education. ... ... | 1,30,259 | 14 | 9 |
| 3. Purchase of Machinery for Khilafat Press (stock) ... ... | 1,07,235 | 15 | 5 |
| 4. Amount spent on propaganda travelling allowance, printing, telegrams and cables office establishment, meetings and Conference, expenses on Hijrat and Literature, etc. ... ... ... | 2,58,179 | 9 | 4 |
| 5. Aid given to the Provincial Khilafat committees. ... ... | 76,455 | 5 | 6 |
| 6. Civil Disobedience committee ... ... | 5,637 | 5 | 6 |
| | 18,82,419 | 10 | 11 |
| Balance ... | 17,80,927 | 6 | 8 |
| Total ... ... | 36,63,347 | 1 | 7 |

N. B.—All these items are supported by vouchers, bills and receipts, which are regularly kept in the office and can be examined and checked at any time.

Countersigned.
SHAMSUDDIN,
Accountant,
Central Khilafat Committee.

# KENYA WHITES.

## PREPARING FOR ARMED RESISTANCE

### "MORNING POST'S" OUTBURST.

LONDON, March 22.

The "Morning Post" engages in an outburst against the Imperial Government's policy as regards Kenya where it says the agitators who temporarily ceased to trouble the Union because they know very well that there is no change to be got out of the self-governing Dominion, have concentrated their efforts. It declares that the Indians of Kenya owe their existence entirely to the protection of the Europeans without whom they would be massacred in a night by the Africans who loathe and despise them. The paper defending the white settlers' attitude says, "we have excellent information that they are actively preparing armed resistance to the Colonial Office policy and not without reason. They can depend upon the sympathy and even help of white South Africa." The journal suggests that the Imperial authorities should not precipitate the conflict.—Reuter.

### INDIAN DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 21.

At a meeting of the members of the Central Legislature held on Sunday the 18th instant in the Eastern Hotel Raisina the following resolutions were adopted. This meeting of the members of the Central Legislature requests the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivas Sastri, Mr. B. S. Kamat, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Mr. N. Jiwanji to proceed to England to represent the grievances of our countrymen in the Colony of Kenya; that it be an instruction among other things to the delegates that they should insist upon present and future Indian settlers in Kenya maintaining and enjoying equality of political rights and privileges with the British settlers in the said Colony including equal rights of property and municipal and political franchise and to this end and generally requests them to take steps as may be necessary in that behalf.

This meeting tenders its grateful thanks to the gentlemen who have volunteered to place their services at our disposal in this matter and that Rt. Hon. Srinivas Shastri be the President of the Commission.

This meeting authorises Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyyer to correspond with the Hon. member in charge and His Excellency the Viceroy to secure to the deputation all necessary facilities.

### VICEROY'S ASSURANCE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 21.

The Private Secretary to the Viceroy has sent the following assurance to Mr. Seshagirf Iyer, President of the Democratic Party, in reply to Mr. Iyer's request for facilities to the Indian Deputation to England to make representations on behalf of the Indians in Kenya:—"I am desired by His Excellency the Viceroy to inform you that he has now heard from the Secretary of State on the question of a deputation from the non-official members of the Legislature visiting London to make representations regarding the position of Indians in Kenya. His Excellency observes that the Secretary of State has always been most prompt and ready to assist in all questions connected with the position of Indians in Kenya and his response in the present case is in accordance with his previous efforts to secure a just decision on the issues involved. He has telegraphed to His Excellency that he will do all that he can for the deputation. He requests His Excellency to convey an assurance to the deputation that he will give them every assistance in representing their case in England and that he is already doing all that lies in his power to secure a settlement acceptable to India. His Excellency desires me to ask you to inform the Revenue and Agriculture Department when the deputation intends to leave India so that the Secretary of State may be informed of the probable date of their arrival in England. His Excellency has heard officially that the Governor of Kenya will leave Kenya for England in the first week in April. The Indian delegation from Kenya will receive the same treatment as the European delegation from the Colony."

### EQUAL OPPORTUNITY WITH EUROPEAN DEPUTATION.

LONDON, Mar. 21.

In the House of Commons, Major Ormsby Gore replying to Rr. Roberts said that a telegram had been sent to the Governor of Kenya, making it clear that the Indian deputation would be afforded an equal opportunity with the European deputation and hoping that both the deputations would come to England at the same time.—Reuter.

# JOMSHEDI NOUROZ.

## BANQUET AT SAVOY HOTEL.

LONDON, March 22.

The Parsee Association in Europe gave a Jamshedi Nouroz banquet at the Savoy Hotel yesterday evening. There were hundred and fifty guests present and Sir Mancherjee Merwanjee Bhownagree presided. Miss M. A. Tata was the guest of the evening. Sir Thomas Bennett in an amusing speech gave the Jamshedi Nouroz toast. Sir Mancherjee Merwanjee Bhownagree congratulated Miss Tata on being the first Parsee and Indian lady to be called to the Bar and congratulated Mr. D. M. Dalal on his appointment as the High Commissioner. He paid a tribute to his business talent and wished him a very successful career. Miss Tata responded in a modest speech. Mr. Chao Sin Chu, the Chinese Charge d'Affaires, responding to the toast of the visitors looked forward to a closer Indo-Chinese friendship and commercial intercourse.—Reuter.

# CONFERENCE OPENS.

## COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

### EXPERTS TO EXAMINE TURKISH POINTS.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 21.

Marquess Curzon presided at the first sitting of the Conference of the Inter-Allied representatives, held at the Foreign Office to-day. After the first general meeting, the representatives appointed a number of Committees in which the experts will examine the various points raised by the Turkish Note. While technical discussions are in progress no communiques will be issued, but a statement will be issued at the conclusion of the Discussions.—B. O. W.

### REVISION OF ECONOMIC CLAUSES.

LONDON, Mar. 22.

The Allied Conference on the Turkish proposals yesterday decided to issue no news bulletins but to publish a statement at the conclusion of the Conference. Diplomatic Correspondents of the Press, however, infer from the fact that a sub-committee has been constituted to deal with the economic clauses that revision of these clauses is contemplated for the purpose of insisting on their inclusion in the Treaty in a form less unpalatable to Angora. They declare that the Allies will not accept the Turkish suggestion to make peace immediately on the uncontested matters and leave the economic clauses to future discussion. The British garrisons and fleet will be retained in the Straits until the definite signing of peace.—Reuter.

# BRITISH ATTACK ON DERBEND TRIBESMEN

### FOUNDATION FOR TURKISH ALLEGATION.

BAGHDAD, Mar. 22.

The only foundation for the Turkish communique which alleged British attack on the Derbend tribesmen was a small operation two months ago, twenty miles to the east of Arbil punishing a village for armed resistance to the police who endeavoured to arrest a murderer who was sheltering there.—Reuter.

### WASHINGTON NAVAL TREATY.

#### CONFERENCE AT GENEVA FOR EXTENSION OF PRINCIPLE.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 21.

Mr. McNeill, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated in the House of Commons that a Conference would be held at Geneva on March 21st to consider the question of extending the principle of the Washington Naval Treaty to non-signatory States who were members of the League of Nations. The States which were not members would be advised of the Conference.

### TOWARDS DISARMAMENT IN BRITAIN

LONDON, March 22.

In a speech in London yesterday Mr. Amery said that Britain had scrapped warships totalling one million six hundred thousand tons since the Washington Conference or with other ships in course of construction and auxiliary vessels had scrapped some two million tons including thirty-five battleships and battle-cruisers, eighty-three cruisers, two hundred and eighty-three destroyers, ninety-five torpedo boats and hundred and one submarines.—Reuter.

### FRANCE AND WASHINGTON NAVAL AGREEMENT.

LONDON, March 22.

Paris.—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber is in favour of ratification of the Washington Naval Agreement only for a normal duration expiring in 1936 and not for indefinite time. The renewal after that would be by a tacit agreement while the ratio of the strength established ought not to be considered immutable.—Reuter.

### MR. HUGHES' STATEMENT ON BRITISH SHIPS.

#### BRITISH OFFICIAL DENIAL.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 21.

According to a telegrams from Washington, Mr. Hughes, Secretary of State, announces that he has received from Great Britain an official denial of the statement which was made by him at New Haven to the effect that in a considerable number of British ships bulges had been fitted, elevation of turret guns increased and turret-loading arrangements modified. Mr. Hughes explains that he had obtained the information regarding British ships from the Navy Department of the United States. The importance of the British Government's disclaimer is in fact that it disproves the allegation implied in Mr. Hughes' original statement that Britain is acting in a manner calculated to upset the naval balance struck at the Washington Conference.—B. O. W.

# PLAN FOR GREATER LONDON

## REJECTED BY ROYAL COMMISSION

LONDON, March 21.

The report of the Ullswaters Royal Commission rejects the London County Council's plan for a greater London by the inclusion of the outer districts in the centralised Government as likely to increase the cost of the local Government, but recommends the equalisation of rates of fifty-five areas within ten miles radius of Charing Cross.—Reuter.

# SEGREGATION AGAIN.

## ALLOCATION OF SEPARATE AREAS FOR ASIATICS.

### MOTION IN S. A. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, Mar. 21.

Cape Town.—Mr. Mackeurtan, Ministerialist, has given notice of a motion in the House of Assembly, requesting the Government to consider the advisability of an early introduction of legislation providing for the allocation to the Asiatic community of any one or more of the provinces of the Union and separate and distinct areas, any such province where that community may develop in accordance with its needs and standards of civilisation, due regard being had to the interests, present and future of the European and native population.—Reuter.

### DISARMING OF GERMANY.

#### BRITAIN TO COOPERATE WITH FRANCE.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 21.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the French Government had asked the British Government if Great Britain was disposed to associate herself with the measures designed to enforce the terms of the Versailles Treaty dealing with the disarming of Germany and the operations of the Commission of Control. Mr. Bonar Law said that the Government could not refrain from instructing General Bingham to cooperate with the Commission. —B. O. W.

### NEW FORM OF IMPORT DUTY.

LONDON, Mar. 22.

It is officially announced that the inter-Allied Rhineland Commission has decided from March 25th to replace the uniform import duty often per cent. by the German import tariff in the form in which it stood in April 1922.—Reuter.

### NIGHT TRAFFIC STOPPED.

LONDON, Mar. 21.

Cologne.—The Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission has decided to prohibit, forthwith all night traffic, except by rail between occupied and unoccupied Germany, in order to prevent the unruly elements from committing crimes in the Rhineland and escaping to unoccupied Germany.—Reuter.

### HOME DEFENCE OF BRITAIN.

#### GOVERNMENT TO ANNOUNCE RESULT OF DELIBERATIONS SOON,

LONDON, Mar.21.

In the House of Lords, replying to Lord Birkenhead, who contrasted 32 fighting and 32 bombing air-squadrons of France with 5 squadrons ahd ons fighting squadron for home defence of Britain, and urged the British one-power standard in air, Lord Sutherland said that if the Cabinet and Committee on Imperial Defence which was now reviewing the whole position decided that a larger air-force was necessary, it would be quite possible for a larger air-force to be raised. He emphasised that the adoption of the one-power standard in air would necessitate an increase in Estimates by five millions immediately, ahd much more eventually, entailing the consideration of reductions in other Services. Squadrons could not be withdrawn from the East in order to strengthen the Home Forces, but the foundations had been laid sufficient to support the force of twice or thrice the present size.

Lord Haldane expressed the opinion that the position with regard to Home Defence was inadequate.

### DANGER OF FRESH COMPETITION.

Lord Grey emphasised the increasing uncertainty of the situation in Europe and the danger of a fresh competition in armaments, particularly aerial, and said that unless a greater sense of security came about, it would be impossible for any Government to hold its position. They should be in a position, with regard to aircraft, to secure the defence of the vital parts of the country.

Lord Salisbury assured the House that the Government was pursuing the matter without intermission, and hoped it would be possible shortly to announce the result of its deliberations. —Reuter.

### MORE ARRESTS IN DUBLIN AND CORK.

LONDON, Mar. 21.

The Free State detectives raided ten houses in Dublin and made numerous arrests, including the Republican Director of Publicity and the despatch bearer to De Valera. —Reuter.

The military raided the Cork lunatic asylum and seized arms munitions, and seditious literature concealed in the institution. A number of attendants, male and female were arrested.—Reuter.

### CABLE ITEMS.

Mr. Healy, is a brother of Tim Healy, Governor-General of the Free State, and the Irregulars attempted to destroy solicitor Healy's residence as a reprisal against recent executions.—Reuter.

The Polish Foreign Minister, Skrvnski, left London on Wednesday afternoon for Paris.—B. O. W.

# CLASS-WAR IN JAPAN.

## SETTLEMENT ARRIVED AT.

### FIREEATER PATRIOTS APOLOGIZE.

(From our Correspondent.)

TOKIO, March 22.

An apology pledge by the representative of the Kokusuikai party composed of hreeater patriots has resulted in cooling the class war that has been fiercely raging for the last four days in the villages of Miyako and Kawanishi of the Nara prefecture. The armistice was arranged tarough the Chief of the Police whose restraning and conciliatory measures brought the situation under control. The Suiheisha organization of Japan's pariahs agreed to disbandment after they were assured that a formal apology would be tendered by Morita who insulted Miss Minami while she was proceeding on her wedding ceremony and that in future similar disgraceful actions would never occur. The tension of both the camps is now relaxed. Renewed outbursts are no more expected, as the outcast reserves from the neighbouring districts who were belligerently determined to deliver another blow were dispersed under the influence of their own leaders. Mobilized police troops are still patrolling. Government is attacked in both the Houses of Parliament for their inability to avert the disaster which is disgraceful to Japan's honour. The trend of opinion is sympathetic towards the Suiheisha while the action of the Kokusuikai action is severely condemned. The President of the Cabinet is ordering a thorough investigation and purpose to punish the guilty party.

# SINO-JAPANESE TREATY.

## JAPAN DETERMINED NOT TO ABROGATE.

(From our Correspondent.)

TOKIO, Mar. 22.

This afternoon the Secretary of the Chinese Legation on behalf of the Charge-D'Affairs presented the Peking Government's note abrogating the Sino-Japanese Treaty of 1915, popularly known as the twenty one demands. The exact nature of the document is still a mystery, but the Foreign Office admits receiving the note. I learnt from reliable sources that the communication was brought from Peking by a special diplomatic courier who arrived here last evening.

Count Uchida, the Foreign Minister replying to an interpellation by Dr. Egiat of the Budget Committee of the House of Peers yesterday said, Government indifferent to Chinese actions will definitely and unequivocally refuse to entertain the Chinese overtures concerning the abrogation or revision of the existing treaties. A high official of the Foreign Office interviewed by me said the Pekin Government's hands were forced by the incessant resolutions passed by the Chinese Houses of Parliament into the present muddle. Therefore, all attempts towards nullification were simply outward efforts in order to appease the domestic political troubles although she was fully cognisant of the Japanese adamantine attitude towards the problem. Much excitement prevails in political circles here. Further developments are feverishly expected.

# ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

## NEXT SESSION AT LUCKNOW.

Mr. Shiaaur Rahman, Secy. Reception Committee All-India Muslim League, Lucknow wires under date March 22nd:—

The All-India Muslim League has decided to hold its session at Lucknow on 31st March and 1st April next. We have only a few days at our dsposal. We arie not in a position to issue invitation cards to the members individually and so we are issuing this announcement and request every member to attend the League and to let us know as to the date and time of their arrival, so that necessary arrangements could be made. Lodging and boarding charges for visitors has been fixed at Rs. 2/8 per head.

### MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

LONDON, March 22.

Messrs. Montagu's Silver Report says that the market has been fairly active but rather sensitive. The Indian bazaars on Monday sold rather freely and the cash price fell to 32-1/16 and for two months' delivery to 31-7/8. Yesterday China commenced rebuying and there was a quick recovery to 32¼ and 32-5/16 for respective deliveries. The quotation for cash silver to-day lost 1/16 and the market was dull and inactive.—Reuter.

### INDIAN PAVILION AT EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

Lady Barnes, accompanied by Sir George, cut the first sod of the Indian pavilion at Wembley, the site of the Empire Exhibition. —Reuter.

Mr. J. W. Bhore, Acting High Commissioner for India, said there was good reason to anticipate India's participation would be worthy of her great resources and position in the Empire. The assistance of a number of gentlemen of wide business experience and ripe judgment on the Advisory Committee ensured success of the undertaking as far as human foresight could provide.

Sir Charles Allom, on behalf of the architectural contractors, presented Lady Barnes with an inscribed silver spoon.

The company included Sir Thomas Holland, Sir Stephen Demetriadi, Sir Robert McAlpine, Messrs. A. E. Kendall, R. A. Rodger, secretaries of Indian and Burman Committees respectively.—Reuter.

# GOVERNMENT'S CLIMB DOWN!

## JUBBULPORE LEADERS RELEASED.

### DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CENSURED.

(From our Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Mar. 20

News has already been sent of the arrest of Shriyuts Sunderlal, Nathuram Modi, Shivaprasad Varma, Shrimati Subhadra Kumari, Shriyut Abdul Rahim, and five others in connection with the National Flag Satyagrah on the 18th night. Shrimati Subhadra Kumari was suddenly released on the morning of the 19th. This came as a painful surprise to her and she at once decided to go to the city and come back to the prohibited area with the national flag. It was announced in the city that a batch of ladies led by Shrimati Subhadra Kumari will conduct the national flag immediately. Two leading Christian ladies—Shrimatis Vadyakumari, B.A., L.T., and Rukmanibai, B.A., L.T., of the Saraswati Vidyalaya Jubbulpore were also prepared to offer themselves for arrest but when this batch was preparing to continue the struggle the news was afloat that the remaining nine also were removed from the cantonment thana on the pretex of being taken to the kotwali and were suddenly released near the Provincial Congress Office. The city hailed this as the first victory for the cause and all day long people were seen going anxiously to Shriyut Badrinath's shop for being enrolled as volunteers. A largely attended meeting of nine thousand people was held at the Tilak Bhumi at 8 p.m., in which the citizens welcomed their compatriots and Shriyut Sunderlal delivered a most stirring speech and called upon the people to complete their quota in men and money with in the next week and then continue the struggle in an organised manner. Different city wards were distributed among responsible workers for enrolling members and volunteers and for the collection of Tilak Swaraj Fund. About Rs. 600 was collected on the spot and active preparations will go on for another week. Jubbulpore, it seems, is passing through a wave of enthusiasm similar to that witnessed after the Nagpur Congress.

#### MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE'S STRONG PROTEST.

To-day in the meeting of the Municipal Committee the following resolution was moved by Shriyut N. H. Mody and seconded and supported by Shriyuts Suresh Chandra Mukerjee and Tajuddin and carried:

(A) This Committee records its emphatic protest against the illegal and high handed procedure of the Deputy Commissioner in preventing it from carrying out the wishes of the overwhelming members of the citizens and ratepayers of the town of Jubbulpore from hoisting the national flag on its premises, and otherwise carrying out its resolution to welcome the All-India Congress Deputation by issuing an order purporting to be under section 146 (A) of the Municipal Act and by posting a police guard on the premises without the permission of the Committee.

(B) This Committee further records its protest against the undue interference of the Deputy Commissioner in the exercise of his control over the Town Hall by issuing an order prohibiting the president from permitting the use of the Town Hall for public meetings without previous reference to him.

(C) This Committee is further of opinion that such illegal and high-handed interference on the part of the Deputy Commissioner amounts to a gross encroachment upon its legitimate rights and is inconsistent with the dignity of the Committee.

(D) This Committee therefore resolves that all self-respecting members of the Committee do resign their seats forthwith.

#### PRESIDENT AND COMMISSIONERS RESIGN.

Out of 16 elected members present 14 resigned their seats forthwith. The two remaining are a retired Deputy Commissioner and a liquor contractor. The President, Mr. Kanchhedilal, also resigned his office.

Shriyut Suresh Chandra Mukerjee then moved the following resolution, "This Committee records its emphatic protest against the insolent and unbecoming language used by the Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore, at an informal meeting held on the 9th of March 1923, in the local Town Hall."

This was supported by Shriyut Harprasad Pande and carried unanimously.

The Congress work is proceeding rigorously. Separate batches are being organised of ladies and old people for the National Flag Satyagraha. Preparations are being made to make Jubbulpore the case of an All-India struggle for vindicating the honour of the National Flag.

# U. S. A. AND SOVIET.

## FORMER DETERMINED NOT TO RECOGNISE LATTER.

LONDON, Mar. 22.

Washington.—America's determination not to recognise Russia until the Soviet Government is established on a sound basis for international intercourse was stressed by Mr. Hughes in replying to a women's deputation requesting recognition. The Secretary of State said that official information had failed to inspire confidence in the Soviet or furnish basis for discussions with Moscow. He denounced the Soviet's repudiation of debt to America.—Reuter.

# THE INIQUITOUS. IMPOST.

## SUGGESTED COMPROMISE

### WHAT WILL THE ASSEMBLY DO?

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 21.

The end of the last Simla Session of the Indian Legislature was made memorable by the passage of the Princes Protection Bill under circumstances of extraordinary character. The controversy that raged round it has not yet died down. The end of the present Delhi Session is now sought to be made even more memorable and on a far graver issue. The issue is the salt duty, regarding which the Legislative Assembly, after deliberate consideration, very rightly decided by a large majority, that there should be no enhancement. The officals have been greatly upset by this decision and they have not been slow in carrying out their threats of Governor-General's exercise of the extraordinary powers. These powers are no doubt vested in him under the Government of India Act. But they are meant to be used only in circumstances of grave emergency. But no such emergency has arisen by the Assembly's verdict against the enhancement of the salt duty. Since this decision was reached there have been rumblings of thunder from official quarters and the political atmosphere in Delhi was threatened with a constitutional crisis. It was rumoured late last evening that the Viceroy had certified the salt tax and that the Council of State would only be asked to not its assent to that procedure just as it was in the case of the Princes Protection Bill. But later the bureaucracy appears to have slightly changed its position, for, when the Council of State met this morning amid scenes of intense excitement and anxious speculation a bombshell was thrown in their midst by the announcement that the Governor-General had recommended the Finance Bill to be passed by the Council with the salt duty at Rs. 2-8-0 as originally proposed by Government. The bombshell was in the circumstances not entirely a surprise.

#### EXECUTIVE CONSCIENCE.

The object of Government in the whole game is to force the iniquitous measure down the unwilling throats of the Legislature and secure its acceptance, and thereby save themselves from being exposed to the criticism that the Legislature was not given full opportunities to reconsider the situation in the light of the Governor-General's recommendation. The effect, however, of adopting the extraordinary procedure is that the Executive will have a very easy conscience so far as the fate of the Bill is concerned. And in order to achieve their object in this way the Governor-General has recommended the Finance Bill, which will come up for consideration in the Council of State on Friday. Unfortunately the attendance of members in that House has been very poor for some time past, and what is worse, even some of those who can raise their voices of protest on behalf of the people are now absent. The attitude of the Council when the Governor-General's recommendation was announced was one of abject helplessness. This feeling afterwards found expression at the conference of some of the members. What transpired at that conference is not known; but it is understood from enquiries that suggestion was made that four members should proceed in deputation before the finance member to discuss the situation in the light of the Governor-General's recommendation and, if possible, effect a settlement between Government and the Upper House. This deputation will probably consist of the Right Hon. Sastri, Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy, Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan and Mr. Raza Ali; and if the information vouchsafed by a member of that Body is correct, then it is fairly settled that the deputation will ask for a settlement with the salt duty at Rs. 2 per maund and a surcharge of half anna in the rupee on customs and income-tax collections. This is practically what Choudhri Shahabuddin had suggested in the Lower House but which was rejected.

#### THE PROSPECTS.

What the fate of this compromise would be it is impossible to foresee. But it is fairly certain that a large number of members will support it and Government also might lend their support to it; because, in the Assembly the official members voted in favour of Mr. Shahabuddin's similar amendment. But at the same time there is a body of opinion strongly opposed to any increase in salt duty, and to this class may be mentioned the names of Mr. Kale, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Lala Sukhbir Sinha. I understand two or three members have been wired for to be present on Friday when the discussion would come up; but their attendance appears to be problematical. In any case the chances, so far as the situation could be judged at present, are that Government will be able to carry the finance bill in the recommended form. The feeling among the members of the Legislative Assembly is one of determination not to yield an inch from the position they took up yesterday. The final fate of the bill will, however, depend on the relative numerical strength of the parties; and if those members who have voted against salt-tax return to their places by Monday, it is not likely that their earlier decision will be reversed. The position, is, however, doubtful. But the episode has exposed the hollowness of the reforms in the Central Government. Unless the statutory period is reduced and a real effort is made to create responsibility in the centre, the reforms will never be able to assert the supremacy of the Legislature over the bureaucracy.

GAS is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

(Advt.) T C1557B

# NATIONAL ARCHITECTURE.

## AND MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

### CORPORATION'S RESOLUTION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. M. A. M. Khan, presiding when the lighting contract with the Bombay Gas Company was renewed for a period of seven years. The Corporation also adopted Mr. Sethna's amendment that some Municipal buildings should be built in Indian style of architecture, in opposition to the proposition of Mr. Gamadia's that Indian style was costly and hence not acceptable. Mr. Gamadia said the Post Office and the Prince of Wales buildings were very ugly buildings, and they should not have such style. Sir D. M. Petit, said Indian style came from the Northern India, and was unsuitable for Bombay climate! He was for Italian style of architecture!

Dr. D. B. Master moved:—

'That the attention of theMunicipal Commissioner be drawn to the highly reprehensible practice of putting dirty plugs of hay at the top of milk vessels to prevent spilling milk from such vessels, while carrying them from one place to another and he be requested to take prompt action to prevent this dangerous practice.'

It was carried.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot then moved that the contract with the Gas Company for lighting the city be approved and adopted for a period of seven years, as recommended by the Standing Committee.

Dr. Viegas asked why the Corporation should be bound hand and foot for seven years, and he thought the Gas Company was taking advantage of the monopoly, particularly as the lighting was outrageously bad. They were paying good money to the Company and the Company were responsible for good lighting, and yet the lighting was bad. He did not see any reason for lying down the Corporation for such a long period; at the most two or three years' contract was quite enough.

Sir D. M. Petit said although the number of years was mentioned in the contract, the number of lamps was not, and they could burn one lamp and yet perform their part of the contract. The contract was in their favour, he said.

The Commissioner said the Gas Company was sure that at the end of the next seven years there would be as many gas lamps burning as now and they had, therefore, readily entered into a contract, as sensible people.

Mr. K. F. Nariman was disappointed at the Commissioner's statement and hoped at the end of seven years there would not be many such miserable lamps burning and that some way out would be found. Their responsibility for "good" lighting was steel there, and yet nothing was done by the Corporation to enforce the terms of contract and compel them to proide good lighting. What was the use of making a contract when it was not kept, and there was already a provision in the budget for refund of money, for bad lighting, from the Company. He hoped they could take some legal steps against the Company for keeping them to the terms of the contract.

Mr. C. W. Arbuthnot said the Gas Company was the most reasonable body of all public utility companies. If there was bad lighting, the remedy lay in their own hands as suggested by Mr. Nariman.

The proposition was adopted.

The Corporation then considered the Committee's report on Indian style of architecture. The Architectural Students' Association had written asking that conditions might be so framed "as to enforce a national style of architecture, the outcome of a thoughtful treatment of material, the logical consideration of climate and the aesthetic expression of plan and purpose and in which the ornament, where ornament was desired, should be based upon Indian rather than on non-Indian traditional forms."

The Commissioner stated: "It is not, however, possible to do so (encourage) in connection with the class of buildings constructed by the Municipality owing to the additional cost involved. Whenever possible, as in the case of the fountains designed and erected by the Municipality, the Indian style of architecture has been favoured. Unlike the City Improvement Trust and the Port Trust, the Municipality has no control beyond that provided by the Building Bye-laws over the designs of buildings to be erected in the City by local Architects. As far as the Commissioner is aware indigeneous architecture has not yet invented a type which is suitable for use in the continuous streets of a large modern City. If such a type can be found and can combine as great a degree of comfort as is provided by European styles without any serious increase in cost it will find no difficulty i nobtaining the support of the public of Bombay."

When this letter was before the Corporation the President and the Honorary Secretary of the Association addressed a further letter to the Corporation, dated the 10th November 1922, in which they state that the impression that to build in Indian style necessarily involves additional cost is a false one; that there is no reason why buildings should not be erected in Indian style just as economically and scientifically as in any other style, that the present style of architecture followed in Bombay is not itself a cheap style of architecture and is merely a modern form of the architecture of Greece and Rome and of Renaissance Europe evolved out of classic tradition and adapted by the Architects of Europe to meet the requirements of modern social conditions of hygiene etc. and incidentally of economy of cost, that their wish is to see a style of building similarly evolved in India, equally modern, practical and economical, but based upon Indian instead of upon classical traditions and that if the Municipality would carry out new buildings in Indian style, particularly such utilitarian buildings as schools, markets and fire stations, it would go a long way towards convincing the general public of the feasibility of all classes of buildings being given an Indian character without making them any less modern or more expensive.

The Committee of the Corporation approved of the recommendation of the Commissioner and reported to the Corporation accordingly.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia moved approving and adopting the report, and asking that the Association be informed accordingly.

Mr. Gamadia said the report should be adopted as Indian style spoilt the buildings. Let them look at the building on the best site in Bombay, namely the Crescent Site! That was a very ugly building on that site. Compared with it, let them look at the Municipal building! Let them look at the Chartered Bank Building, its colour and its style. It was all so beautiful! Then look at Post Office building again! It was also in Indian style, and it was ugly. It looked like a huge pigeon hole. When having buildings he said they must see that they were beautiful.

Mr. K. S. Dhondy seconded.

Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna opposed the motion. He said they could have the Municipal buildings at any rate in that style, and the report showed that it could be done. To make it useful in large and continuous streets one had to make a beginning, and they had not done that. The Corporation would have to have some primary school buildings shortly, and it would be a very desirable thing to have them in Indian style. The Improvement Trust Chairman would be able to inform them of what the Trust had done. From the speeches it appeared to him that they were teaching their grandmother to suck eggs. They were teaching the Architects' Association as to what was good and what was not. They (Association) knew whether it was a costly style or not, and they emphatically said it was not. It would be very serious thing to lose such an opportunity. Even the Governor had said that the paintings done by the students of the Arts School could not be beaten by any. He moved an amendment that the Association be informed that their recommendation would be given effect to as an experiment in school buildings, to begin with as soon as convenient.

Sir D. M. Petit agreed that Indian style was not suitable for Bombay climate. They could not see any good building of that style in Bombay. The Indian style came from Northern India, and it was not suitable for Bombay climate. The best style for Bombay was the Italian, and they must not be blinded by their sentiments in the matter.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia thought nothing would be lost by having Indian style in their school buildings. The Association were of the opinion that the style was not at all costly, and there would be nothing lost by having such buildings.

Mr. E. G. Turner, Chairman of the Improvement Trust, said, in support of the amendment, that the Trust had done something to carry out Indian style buildings. They had received a similar letter, as that addressed to the Corporation and had held a competition and given away ten prizes. The designs were very satisfactory indeed and the Trust had made great efforts for encouraging Indian style by showing the designs to lessees when they came to the Trust with their buildings plans. The Trust with their building plans. The being bigger landlords than the Corporation. He thought the Corporation could do a good deal in that direction, without the additional cost of a single pie. Sir D. M. Petit was wrong in thinking that Indian style was more suitable for Northern India than Bombay. What they desired was to have an Indian style of elevation. It was not the materials that mattered, but the general elevation,—the outside portion of the building, and it was quite clear that they must have Oriental elevation. He named the Muzaferkhana, the Anjuman building and a bungalow on the Malabar Hill as being in Indian style. Oriental elevation was as much suitable for Bombay, as for Northern India.

The Commissioner said he had no objection to the amendment of Mr. Sethna's. But if they built their school buildings in Indian style they would have difficulty in getting the subvention from Government, for they would be more costly. He wanted to know whether the Association would be able to give them a design which would not cost them more than what it would cost them for an ordinary building.

Mr. Sethna: Yes, they will.

The Commissioner instanced the gateway of India, and said he would have to have a quarrel with Government in getting the cost of the school buildings.

Mr. Sethna said he did not went the Commissioner to spend a single pie more on those buildings.

The Commissioner said that meant that they should not have any buildings at all. Indian style would cost them more, he was sure.

Mr. Sethna said he did not want the Corporation dropped the word "school buildings", as he said the words "Municipal buildings" were more suitable.

The amendment was adopted as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned till today.

## EASTER HOLIDAYS CONCESSION TICKETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me to appeal to the Steamer Companies to issue Easter holidays concession tickets, as the Railway Companies have announced in local booking travelling over 50 miles available from the 29th inst. to 4th April at a fare and a third for the double journey. Would the Railway Companies extend the boon to Intermediate and 3rd Class passengers also. Why has not the B. B. & C. I. Ry. continued the issue of Week End Tickets at reduced rates as the G. I. P. has already done for some time past?—Yours, etc.

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## COUNCIL OF STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 21.

In the Council of State, to-day Mr. Crerar introduced a Bill providing for the forfeiture of estates and other property of Mahendra Partab Singh of Hathras and for their grant to his son subject to certain conditions. It was explained that Regulation III of 1818 under which a portion of the property of Kunwar Mahendra Partab Singh is attached limits the powers of the Government to collecting rents, meeting the revenue and cost of management and accumulating the net profits until the estate is released. The result is in this case that no investments can be made and a large sum of money is lying idle. The estate has considerable possibilities and as time progresses the need for improvement is becoming more pronounced. While it is desirable that the state of affairs should be remedied it is clearly inexpedient that the property should be released and allowed to revert to Mahendra Partab Singh who is a proclaimed offender. The Government of India consider the most appropriate course to be that the interest of Mahendra Partab Singh in the property ancestral and acquired, including much moveable property, for example cash, securities, capital, investments and the like which for technical reasons only could not be attached along with landed property under Regulation III of 1818 should be vested in Government and thereafter granted by Government to his minor son and his heirs under the terms of a *Sanad*. The whole estate will then be managed by the Court of Wards in trust for the minor. The attached Bill is designed to give effect to these proposals.

EMIGRATION TO MAURITIUS.

Hon. Mr. Sarma moved a resolution approving the draft notification if the Government of India was legalising emigration to Mauritius.

The Revenue Member said that 70 per cent of population of the Island were Indians. On the representation made by the Government of Mauritius the Government of India had under consideration the question of alowing emigration to the Island and finally decided to allow 1,500 adult labourers to emigrate to that country on terms which were favourable to the labouring classes. Employment had been guaranteed to them and they could be repatriated at the end of two years if they chose to leave at the expense of the Colony.

Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas while not opposing the resolution said he differed on the question of repatriation after two years.

Mr. Sukhbir Sinha warned Government from doing anything hastily which might affect the agricultural labourers in India.

Mr. Raza Ali as member of the standing Finance Committee on emigration said that although the Mauritius deputation did not agree to all the proposals, yet whatever they had conceded were favourable.

Mr. Sarma replying to the debate assured Mr. Sukhbir Sinha that this emigration would not affect agricultural labour in India. The resolution was passed.

The House then adjourned till Friday when the Finance Bill as recommended by the Governor-General would be discussed.

## THE CONGRESS DEPUTATION.

### ARRIVES AT PATNA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, March 22.

Messrs. Rajagopalachari, Devidas Gandhi, Mauzzim Ali and Rajendra Prasad arrived at Patna in course of their tour. A monster meeting was held last night in which the visitors urged the audience to contribute handsomely towards the Congress funds and enlist in large numbers as volunteers. Mr. Rajagopalachari said they found the mass strong wherever they went, but workers rather despondent owing to insufficiency of funds. Unless money was forthcoming the movement would die out.

Referring to the accounts of money spent last year he said people should not engage themselves with account-keeping while they were fighting for liberty and that judging by the amount of work done in one year by way of political and social education of the masses, one crore of rupees had been more than well spent. He said they should struggle for Swaraj as a drowning man struggles for breath and the nation was drowning judging by the yearly increase of the national debt wasted on military and general administration.

### FURTHER TOUR PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PATNA, March 22

The Congress Working Committee Delegation consisting of Messrs. Rajagopalcharia:, and Rajendraprasad with Mr. Devadas Gandhi were at Patna on the 21st. They will be at Mozafferpur on 22nd, Chapra 23rd: Rohtak 25th: Ferozpur 26th; Ludhiana 27th; Amritsar 28th, Lyallpur 29th; Sargadha 30th; Lahore 31st and 1st; and Multan on the 2nd April. Mr. Moazzam Ali has gone on urgent business to Bombay from Patna.

### ELECTION TO BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

There being three vacancies for election to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from Fort District Congress Committee, candidates are asked to send their candidature forms duly filled up to the secretaries A Ward District Congress Committee, 2nd floor Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort. No candidate forms will be accepted after the 27th inst.

Under the auspices of the League of Young Enthusiasts, on Wednesday morning last, the function of entertainment arranged by the admirers and friends of Prof. Mahadeo Dattatraya Avasare to honour him on his being successful in the last Examinaion of the Master of Science came off successfully.

# COST OF MILITARY SERVICES.

## DICONTINUANCE OF RUPEE NOTES.

## WIRELESS IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 22.

A number of private bills was disposed of by the Assembly to-day. No less than sixteen motions appeared on the agenda of which seven proposed the final reading of measures, three for committing them to select committee and rest for introduction of new bills.

At question time Sir Montague Webb asked:—Will Government be pleased to say what percentage the cost of "military services" in India in 1913-14 and 1921-22 bears (a) to the total expenditure of the Central and Provincial Governments combined, and (b) to the total cost excluding commercial services of administering India of the combined Central and Provincial Governments.

Sir Basil Blackett replying said the percentage required are, in 1913-14 (a) 19.5, (b) 32; in 1921-22 percentages were (a) 23.8 (b) 38.3. I may add that corresponding figures for 1923-24 approximately are (a) 21.6, (b) 35.2.

DISCONTINUANCE OF RUPEE NOTES.

In answer to another question of Sir Montagu Webb the Finance Member said Government was considering the recommendation of the Inchcape Committee for the discontinuance of one rupee notes.

Mr. Shahani:—Does Government know that these notes are considered very suitable by public?

Sir Basil Blackett:—Yes! Government has been told that it will be a disaster if these notes are not withdrawn and also that it will be a disaster if these are withdrawn (laughter). Government knows that in certain quarters this note is extremely unpopular. It is very difficult to say that to keep rupee note in circulation is more expensive than silver rupee. But the criterion always for deciding whether particular form of currency should remain in circulation is the public opinion and in this case also public opinion will be the ultimate criterion.

Mr. Shahani:—Has Government ascertained public opinion?

Sir Basil Blackett:—They are endeavouring to do so.

IMPERIAL WIRELESS.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy asked Government to announce as to where the position stops with regard to Imperial wireless.

Sir Sydney Crookshank replying to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy made a long statement explaining the present position of the development of wireless in India and said: We have had two offers from two Indian firms and also from a branch of the Marconi Company. But our arrangement would naturally be that we would give preference if we decide on going for contracts to a company which is Indian company, with Indian directorates and floated with Indian capital. Government is now investigating further in this direction. This does not necessarily mean that wireless telegraph throughout India and abroad will revert to a contract working. It really means that there will be a blend of State and Company management which offers the best solution. Government would maintain in their hands the working of the coastal and inland stations in India and Burma and they will also encourage opening of feeder stations within the limits of inland stations by local Governments, by commercial undertakings or by other bodies such as groups of railway mines, oil fields, ruby mines etc. There would also be wireless installations which would be worked under license by Indian states for advantage of communications with those states. Therefore Government would still retain in their hands the working of wireless in India and Burma and along the cost and if the proposal to enter upon a contract for the opening of wireless is found suitable and satisfactory, that would be handed over to private enterprise. It is not possible to state exactly where this high power station in India would be situated, but it would probably be in Agra, Tundla or Hathras. The traffic that would be thrown on this long range station in order to be of value for commercial purposes would be about two million words per annum out of about twelve million words over cables and the rates would probably be about 75 per cent of cable rates."

## BENGAL COUNCIL.

### DEBATE ON POLICE GRANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 21.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council further motions for reduction of demand for grant for Police of Rs. 1,73 31,000 were discussed. Futile attempts were made to reduce the grant for Assistant Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents, European Sergeants and Constables and Military Police. In one motion demanding the reduction of grant of Rs. 194.000 for temporary District Intelligence Force by Rs. 94,000 Government was defeated by the non-official majority. During the discussion of this motion the supporters pointed out that as the political atmosphere had been brightened there was no necessity of entertaining this almost useless and mischievous staff.

"BEYOND THE SURFACE."

The Hon. Mr. Stephenson replying said that this force was temporary because the political atmosphere was temporary. He told the Council that they would be living in a fools' paradise if they thought that nothing was going on in Bengal beyond what appeared on the surface.

The motion was carried, 40 voting for and 35 against it. Government accepted another out of Rs. 75,000 in total demand. The original demand of Rs. 1.73 31,000 with a cut of Rs. 1.69,000 was granted.

## BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

### RELATIVE AIR STRENGTH.

LEAFIELD, March 21.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Birkenhead called attention to the relative air strength of Britain and France. He referred to the general aims at the end of the war for the general diminution of armaments and to the fact that Britain was the first country which had given proof thereof by dissolving her great army. He said that the consequence of this was that the peace establishment of the French army was more than twice the peace establishment of the army of this country. Britain had undertaken an equally grave risk regarding the navy. While Great Britain had 371 service aeroplanes, France had 1260, and, in 1925, the respective numbers would be 575 and 2,180. He contended that this country could not more be content, in next three or five years, with its present inferiority in air than it would have been content with the naval inferiority in the years before the war.

The Duke of Sutherland, replying for Government, recalled that Lord Birkenhead was a member of the committee which, in 1919, laid down a general axiom that in view of the general garrison of Europe at that time, it was unlikely that there would be a general war for ten years. Lord Sutherland added that, at present, the Cabinet had decided that the axiom regarding the major war no longer held good, and if the Committee of Imperial Defence which was now reviewing the whole subject also held the same view and if the present circumstances warranted a larger air force, it was quite possible a larger force would be raised.—B. O. W.

### SLAVE-RUNNING ON RED SEA AND PERSIAN GULF.

LONDON, Mar. 21.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Charles Roberts, referring to slave-running on the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, asked whence the *dhows* captured by His Majesty's ships sailed and whither they were bound.

Col. Amery said that in the only case in which there was definite evidence of the port whence the captured *dhow* sailed, the Colonial Admiralty Court of Aden had concluded that the slaves were kidnapped from Abyssinia and shipped from Tajura in French Somaliland to Midi in the Idrisi territory on the Arabian coast whence they were being taken to Jeddah for sale. It was known that members of the Yelsad tride of Batineh, on the coast of the Gulf of Oman participated in slave-trade. There was evidence of the slaves being brought across from Persia and Baluchistan.—Reuter.

### INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFCE.

#### AMERICAN DELEGATION'S SUGGESTION.

LONDON, Mar. 21.

Rome.—The American Delegation to the Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce now holding its session here, has submitted to the Finance Section a proposal suggesting an international economic conference especially to deal with reparations, inter-Allied debts, exchange and international credits. If the resolution is carried, it is believed, the Italian Delegation will suggest the holding of a conference in Washington. —Reuter.

## CONTINUOUS STEADINESS OF MARK.

### DIFFICULTIES TO BUSINESS FIRMS.

LONDON, Mar. 22.

Berlin.—The continuous steadiness of the mark is causing considerable difficulties to business firms. A well known Berlin company dealing in precious metals has suspended payment. Its liabilities are said to be 4,500 million marks and its assets 2,500 million. It is reported the failure has involved other firms. "Vossische Zeitung" reports from Hamburg the insolvency of several grain, fodder and cocoa firms. The fall in prices has caused difficulties to many other firms. Uneasiness in Hamburg is increasing as the possibility of these firms finding support is lessening.—Reuter.

### FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 21.

The French francs, on Continental support, appreciated to 68.90 and the Belgian francs were quoted at 77.50.

### IMPERIAL AND ECONOMIC CONFERENCES.

LONDON, Mar. 22.

Political correspondents of newspapers announce that the Imperial and Economic conferences will be held in autumn.—Reuter.

### NECESSITY OF HOLDING CONFERENCE.

LONDON, March 21.

Melbourne.—The Prime Minister has sent a communication to the Governments of the Dominions emphasising his views regarding the urgent necessity for holding an Imperial Conference as soon as possible. —Reuter.

### ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

LONDON, Mar. 22.

A written reply in the House of Commons to Mr. Stewart who suggested the desirability of legislation to protect young children exposed to similar treatment as Doris Hawker says that the adoption was arranged by an ex-mistress of a charitable institution with the consent of Doris' mother. Both the women had believed the adopting party was English. The authorities of the institution were not blameless in the matter. Enquiries were being pursued through the India Office. —Reuter.

# MOPLAH DISTURBANCE.

## "DUE TO KHILAFAT PROPAGANDA."

## C-IN-C'S REVIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, May. 22.

The Commander-in-Chief's report on the Malabar operations for the period 20th August 1921 to 28th February 1922 is published. The report gives a connected narrative of the rebellion and its suppression. "From their earliest days" says the report "The Moplahs of Malabar have been a turbulent and fanatical community and have been notorious for their lawlessness. They have taken part in no less than 33 district outbreaks against authority during the last 80 years, in three-quarters of which it has been necessary to employ military aid to restore the situation. The rebellion of 1921 was directly due to the influence of Khilafat propaganda. Political agitators in many cases directly connected with the Congress Committee had for some time been trading on the religious fanaticism of the Moplah. A common type of extremist had also been exploiting Khilafat arguments in what proved to be a successful effort to raise the whole Mahomedan country side in open rebellion. The outbreak took a very formidable shape from the start. The rebels aimed at complete overthrow of law and order and intended to establish an independent Khilafat kingdom in Malabar. They swiftly terrorised all inhabitants of the affected areas and indulged in wholesale murders and forcible religious conversions of local Hindu communities. With exception however, of a certain number of rifles and show guns captured by them in the first few days of the rebellion from isolated police posts and Europeans, they had few firearms and were armed for greater part with swords. The country was eminently suited to guerilla tactics which they soon adopted. The close cultivation alternation with thick jungle afforded ample scope for ambushes and a safe retreat after committing depredations. Numerous broad rivers which were in flood in August 1921 formed a very serious obstacle to the operations, as most of the bridges had been damaged or totally destroyed before the troops could penetrate the rebel area. Although the country was comparatively well supplied with roads, movement was always difficult owing to the facility with which the rebels could block them by felling trees or bamboos or by destroying numerous culverts over deep streams, with high banks. Movement off the roads was practically impossible. A fact which greatly facilitated the rebel ambushes. Numerous hills invariably occupied by the rebel scouts rendered surprise a matter of great difficulty. In addition the monsoon was at its height in August and heavy rain proved a considerable obstacle to the military operations. The jungle clad slopes of the Nilgiris afforded a sure refuge for any hard pressed rebel bands from which only starvation could feasibly dislodge them.

The narrative of the rebellion and the steps taken to suppress it are divided into four phases. (1) Events prior to the outbreak and the actual opening phases in Tirurangadi area including the operations of Calicut and Bangalore columns up to the relief of the detachment at Malapouram on the 28th August. (2) The spread of the rebellion and the operations of the troops at the disposal of the General Officer Commanding Madras District until the arrival of the first reinforcements on the 16th October. (3) The introduction of more rigorous martial law and the prevention of the spread of the rebellion to the West and to the North of the Beypore river. The arrival of the second reinforcements on the 9th November and the big drive carried out by the troops through the affected area.

(4) The reversion to the area system of dealing with the rebels still in the field and the gradual disposal or surrender of the bulk of the leaders and their bands until it was possible to commence releasing troops and finally to withdraw martial law on the 25th February 1922.

After giving account how the gangs were broken and the rebel leaders arrested and the rebellion suppresses the report concludes. "All units acquitted themselves well under the most trying conditions and the morale and discipline of all ranks was excellent throughout. There were many cases of conspicuous gallantry and the many unavoidable hardships were cheerfully borne by all. Special mention must be made of 2nd Battalion Dorset Regiment and 9th Field 2nd (Q. B. O.) Sappers and Miners whose work throughout was beyond praise. The work of the staff was excellent throughout and the supply and Transport Corps performed their work under the most difficult and adduous conditions with great success. The Local units of the Auxiliary Force both individually and collectively proved of the greatest assistance and performed several individual acts of great gallantry. A special word is due to the local and special police forces whose work in the closest cooperation with the military forces was throughout invaluable."

### BRITAIN'S INDUSTRIAL WAR.

LONDON, Mar. 21.

The industrial peace of Britain is threatened by various disputes. In addition to miners and jute workers mentioned in previous cables, building trade unions have balloted by a fifty per cent majority, against the proposal to reduce their wages. Farm labourers in Norfolk and Suffolk have struck for similar reason. Electrical power engineers threaten a general stoppage of work owing to the alleged victimisation. Seamen are discontented at the proposal to reduce their wages. Pottery manufacturers intend to notify a lock-out on March 24th as the operatives have rejected the demand for a reduction of ten per cent in their wages. 60,000 men are affected.—Reuter.

# TOKYO LETTER.

## JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

### MOVE TOWARDS RAPPROCHEMENT.

### CONFUSING POLITICS WITH MATRIMONY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TOKIYO, Feb. 20.

Mr. A. A. Joffe, Soviet Envoy to the Far East, is now recuperating at Atami, the Riviera of Japan, and one of the best watering resorts famous for its mild climate and beautiful scenery. It was a bold step on the part of Viscount Goto to have offered him a welcome during his convalescence while he was being driven from pillar to post by the British and Portuguese authorities who had openly told him that his presence in Hongkong or Macao would not be tolerated. A farce that had recently been enacted by the ultraconservatives who harping on the theory that Joffe represented the spirit of Bolshevism mobbed Viscount Goto's residence, is now shading off into oblivion. Beyond all expectations, it now appears, that the advent of Comrade Joffe into the arena of Japanese politics bids fair to explode the old and obsolete notions of fearing communism as a monster that would smash the whole national fabric of Japan as if it were a house of cards.

RAPPROCHEMENT WITH RUSSIA.

The opportunity is now opening up for Japan to show her sincerity and goodwill to the Russian people. Although it is too early to give the final verdict, signs are in evidence that the Japanese Government is willing to evacuate Northern Sakhalien in return for concessions, which, it is authoritatively reported, the Russians are prepared to grant. As the menace of strife over the Chinese Eastern Railway is becoming more and more serious, and the dreams of a military or political control of the Russian territory are being dissipated, the Tokyo authorities find themselves gravitating towards an early rapproachment with Russia.

The reception given to Mr. Joffe by the Press and public in Japan is a hopeful augury for the future relations of both the countries. Some of the most important journals advocating some sort of recognition for the Soviet Regime believe that Japan has much to gain and very little to lose by shaking hands with the neighbouring Republic. Russia has an abundance of mineral wealth which is waiting exploitation and Japan has the capital. The blunderous diplomacy in the past that wrecked two previous Russo-Japanese conferences is being deplored in all circles, and pressure is being brought to bear on the Government to take advantage of Joffe's presence in Japan by creating a situation favourable for a third conference for which, it is considered, the time is now ripe.

There is no escape from the conclusions that the progress towards the reopening of negotiations is certainly being made. "Saving of face" is the greatest abstacle in the path of Government who is now trying to find a way out of the present impasse. Tokyo's Mayor is proud of having scored an admirable stroke of diplomacy by inviting the first Red envoy to Japan and thus pave the way for an amicable settlement of many outstanding problems. Mayor Goto has often occupied the Ministerial chair, and political experts are now identifying his name with the next premiership. The "Kokumin" remarks that Viscount Goto's present attempt to cement friendly relations between Russia and Japan are continuation of the policies of Princes Ito and Katsura, his former chiefs, who did not live long enough to see their ideas being put into practice.

POLITICAL AMBITIONS LUBRICATED WITH OIL.

By a clever handling of the situation, the Soviet has to all appearances brought the Japanese to their knees. All that the Japanese have up till now been fighting for is that their political ambitions be lubricated with oil which is now proving to be the bone of contention among the hungry wolves of Europe. A concession granted by Moscow to the Sinclair Oil Company of California for oil and asphalt rights over an area of 1,000 square versts in Russian Saghalien has fallen upon the Japanese like a bolt from the blue. The concession spreads over a period of 36 years and the terms are as favourable to Russia as they are a menace to the safety of the Japanese Empire. Preposterous, says the Tokyo Foreign Office. The island is now under the occupation of Japan, and no foreign exploiter can be allowed to set foot on its soil so long as things are not settled to the satisfaction of Japan.

Zest for commercial supermacy in Asiatic Russia and the tempting sight of oil gushing out at a stone's throw from the borders of Japan is playing a very prominent role in the present Russo-Japanese controversy. One of the most influential journals has come out flat footedly for an early recognition of the Soviet regardless of offending the susceptibilities of the other powers, and continues that the Japanese claim upon Russia since the Czarist regime, being only Yen 260,000,000 which is less than half the sum spent on the Siberian expedition, it would be the height of folly for this country to ignore the bigger and more important issues for such a paltry sum.

Mr. Joffe, one of the leading lights of Soviet Russia, comes to the Far East with the brilliant record of a successful treaty maker. He knows his game well and has an unimpeachable reputation of striking at the right moment. For the present, a strong cordon of police has been thrown around him, and so long as he enjoys his dips in the hot springs all those Japanese who dare to call themselves Socialists are being made to enjoy the hospitality of His Japanese Majesty's jails. Comrade Joffe is no doubt strengthening himself for a future tug-of-war that is sure to take place within the next few months. "Opportunities often come by chance," said Premier Baron Kato in reply to a question in the Diet, and who knows what is there behind his use of such a phrase! Let us hope there won't be a slip between the cup and the lip.

AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS.

The political parties in the Japanese House of Representatives are vying with each other in placating the agrarian interests. The Seiyukai, the mapority party, has introduced a bill in the Diet for the establishment of a Central Agricultural Bank with a subscribed capital of Yen 30,000,000 half of which is to be furnished by the Government. Since the development of farming needs funds more than anything else, and the prosperity of the masses is considered to be the mainstay of the nation, the promoters of the bill provide for advancing loans on low interest with easy terms for repayment to the lower and middle class farmers.

Another proposition that is gathering supporters to its side is the establishment of an organ that would provide insurance facilities for agriculture. Storms are of such frequent occurrence in this country that the annual damage to the crops by the havoc wrought by natural elements amounts to millions of Yen. Thousands of poor farmers are as a consequence yearly deprived of the fruits of their labours with no immediate relief in sight. It is advocated that the Government should formulate plans for the establishment of a semi-official concern that would stabilize the living of the villagers by equalizing the profits and losses in different localities of the Empire. Agricultural insurance is no doubt accompanied with great risks and the consummation of the plan would be a practical impossibility unless the national treasury bears a part of the burden and accomodate easy money to a semi-official concern that would ply business under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

The Boxer indemnity that was imposed on the hapless millions of China is a constant reminder of what the mighty nations could do to crush the very soul of a defenceless people. Since the overthrow of the Manchus, there has been a growing tendency among the enlightened members of the Chinese nation for the cancellation of the remainder of the indemnity. Chinese delegates emphasised this point at the Peace Conference in Paris, but their entreaties fell upon deaf ears. The robber bands of Imperialism are now pastmasters in the art of extracting the very essence out of the Chinese bones, and would not bear to part with such a big sum which they know can be realised with the slightest show of force. It was an enormous amount, 450,000,000 taels, which China had to pay, and a major portion of it has already been liquidated. Even after the blood and agony of the European was, those very nations who were expected to know what alien domination means and how painful it was to pay indemnities are most persistently refusing to pay any heed to the Chinese demands on this score.

Let it be said to the eternal credit of the United States of American that it abandoned her share of the indemnity of its own free will a dozen years ago in favour of giving modern education to the Chinese youths. It is a happy sign of the times that Japan has awakened to the seriousness of the situation and shows determination to wash her hands off from this dirty job. China still owes Japan a balance of Yen 40,000,000, which the Tokyo authorities are contemplating to invest in the promotion of cultural enterprises in China. A bill to this effect is expected to be shortly presented to the Imperial Diet. It is a pity that the highhanded policies of some of the Japanese militarists combined with the relentless efforts of the non-Asiatic powers to create bad blood between Japan and China have extensively widened the gulf between the two neighbouring states. The serious minded people in Japan realise the enormity of wrongs inflicted on the Chinese people and would like to make amends if it were possible. A new spirit that is leavening the younger generation is a powerful index of a future rapprochment not only between Japan and China but also other oppressed nations of the East where the Japanese arm of friendship and goodwill could be extended.

CONFUSING POLITICS WITH MATRIMONY.

A little breeze among the feminine members of the Kakushin Club, a political organisation, has enlivened the Tokyo's political atmosphere at a very opportune moment when public indignation against riotous scenes in the lower House of Parliament has begun to reach the stages of white heat. The Kakushin Club has a parliamentary membership of about fifty members and was very recently organised after the disbandment of the Kokuminto and the attraction of a few other members from the rival parties. Immediately after the removal of official ban prohibiting women from taking part in political movements, an unusual storm was created in the political world when the Kakushin Club granted membership to nine women.

Miss Kameko Kawamoto who recently attracted considerable attention by being the first to send in her application for membership of the Club is now publicly charging her "sister-politician," Miss Hiroye Kobayashi of confusing politics ith matrimonial ambitions. The serious charge that has been brought against Miss Kobayashi is that she comes to attend the meetings of the Club gaudily dressed in a gay fashion with a profusion of white powder and rouge on her face, as if she were attending a social gathering. Another allegation accuses Miss Kobayashi, the most beautiful of Japan's new women politicians, of utilising politics for an adventure into matrimony. The Kakushin Club, says Miss Kawamoto, is not a place for the display of feminine charms, neither it includes the functions of a matrimonial bureau, therefore, it would be better for Miss Kobayashi to divert for ener-

(Continued in column 6.)

# SALT TAX.

## NON-OFFICIAL OPPOSITION

### DISCUSSION IN ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 20.

While Dr. Gour was making his speech in the Legislative Asembly there was an interruption by Mr. Jamnadas drawing attention of their to the last year's ruling on a similar motion whereby the President had ruled out the proposal to omit the entire clause fixing the salt tax. The President said last year he had given the ruling on an imperfect understanding as it seemed to him that the proposal had only a negative aspect, but he discovered in the course of debate that the proposal was a substantial one.

Sir Basil Blackett intervened to make clear to the House the legal effect of Dr. Gour's amendment. If it was carried they would omit even the existing clause fixing the salt duty at Rs. 1-4 and Government would be thrown back to the act of 1882 which authorised them to impose salt duty up to the maximum of Rs. 3.

Mr. Townsend, Official member from the Punjab supported the salt duty. He said in 1919 the price of salt in Lahore was much higher than it would be with salt duty doubled. The poor men would not therefore be worse off. Mr. Bhagave asked Dr. Gour to withdraw his amendment in view of the finance member's remarks.

DR. GOUR'S MOTION.

Dr. Gour thereupon withdrew his amendment and Mr. Rangachariar moved his motion which was in a proper form and proposed that the duty on salt should remain at Rs. 1-4 and not be raised. Mr. Rangachariar asked the house to fully understand the implication of attitude of the finance member with regard to deficit, the gap was not being considered as a temporary phase. The Commander-in-Chief had told them that he would never agree to the eventual reduction of army charges to fifty crores of rupees recommended by the Inchcape Committee. The position, therefore was plain. Government wanted to standardise their expenditure at present level. Would the House be a party to it by sanctioning the salt tax? Government had for decades enjoyed the sole power of varying the salt tax up to the maximum of Rs. 3. But for the year of incurring the popular odium, bureaucracy had kept it so low as Re. 1 and only in the time of dire financial need in 1916 it was raised only by four annas. Last year when Government proposed to double the salt tax it did not utilize its legal authority to put it up to tha figure but sought the help of the assembly for the purpose. The assembly rightly refused to do it. The question now before them was, would they do what the bureaucracy had not dared to do on its execution of authority for fear of popular resentment (cries of no, no). "Remember an extra straw is enough to break the camel's back." The Commerce Member had admitted last year that salt tax was unsound in principles and in practice it worked unjustly. He was sure he consumed less than his servant. The weight therefore fell more on the poor than on the rich. Lastly he observed that compared with other nations India's credit stood high and would not be affected by leaving a small uncovered deficit of some three crores of rupees this year.

After lunch Mr. Seshagiri Iyer quoted figures from past years to show that the consumption of salt decreased when duty was raised and increased when duty was lowered.

Sir Campbell Rhodes advised his non-official colleagues to agree to Government proposal of doubling the salt duty.

Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikari met several arguments advanced in favour of the increase in the salt duty.

Mr. Moir also advised the House to agree to Government proposal to double the salt duty.

SIR M. HAILEY INTERVENES.

Sir Malcolm Hailey intervened at this stage not to speak one way or the other on the salt tax but to place before the House bigger considerations involved and to impress on the House the gravity of the situation. He did not want to dilate on the important decisions taken by the Legislature on questions of fiscal policy, racial distinctions and railways nor on the fact that house has proved that there was in India strong, solid and moderate opinion which stood against forces of disintegration and anarchy which seemed at one time to be gaining strength in country, nor need he dwell on the importance which would be attached in the history of India to this first reformed legislature; but they were closing a momentous chapter in the history of reforms and finance bill asked the Assembly to record practically the last serious decision in its life because it was the last important decision which the present Assembly would have to take.

The Assembly then discussed the amendments to the items contained in the schedule. They included one by Sir Montague Webb that import duty on motor cars of less than fifteen horse power should be only fifteen per cent advalorem. Mr. Innes opposed the amendment as unsound and it was lost.

FINANCE BILL.

Sir Basil Blackett moved that the Finance Bill as amended be pased. Mr. Wilson pointed out the hardship that had been caused to salt merchants by the acceptance of Dr. Gour's amendment to the effect that the money paid from 1st March be not refunded. Mr. Wilson said that there were many merchants who indented before the tax was imposed but delivery of salt to whom was now refused except at the rate of two rupees eight annas. Sir Basil Blackett promised to consider this point and if necessary action would be taken when the Bill would come up before the Council of State. Sir Montague Webb suggested that the deficit of three crores sixty eight lakhs be covered by utilising portion of the gold standard reserve in England. Sir Basil Blackett replied that that was not in any sense a suggestion for balancing the budget. Gold standard reserve was intended for stabilising exchange.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in a spirited speech warned Government against dangers of certifying the enhancement of salt tax and appealed to Government to make further retrenchments or do something else to cover the deficit, but in no case to resort to extraordinary powers of certification because that was the sure way for disaster and to wreck the reforms. Sir Basil Blackett briefly replied and Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.

# CRIMINAL CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

### WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 21.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to consider several Bills which had been sent back to it from the Council of State after amendments. A Government motion for the introduction and passage of a Bill legalising the right of women to be enrolled as legal practitioners also appeared on the agenda. There was marked drop in the attendance compared with that of the Budget days both in the House and in the public gallary.

The President announced the Viceroy's assent to six bills, relating to the Racial Distinction Bill, Cotton Cess Income Tax Act, Government Savings Banks Act, Married Women's Property Act, and Prisoners Act. The House then took up consideration of amendments introduced in the Criminal Code by the Council of State and agreed without discussion to the important amendment introduced in section 162 of the Code regarding police statements. Dr. Gour pointed that the amendment represented a compromise between Government and non-officials. An hour was spent on discussion of an amendment introduced by Government in the Council of State whereby the provision introduced by the Assembly that all appeals under security sections should be heard by Sessions Judge and not District Magistrates was modified in the upper chamber authorising local governments to specify the districts where such appeals should lie to Distrct Magistrates as at present and not to Court of Sessions.

Dr. Gour moved that the House should insist on its original amendment. He pointed out that the Assembly had after great deal of discussion introduced in salutary change safeguarding the liberties of the people by prohbiting a district magistrate—who, as head of the district cases—from hearing appeals in these cases. The House should be justified in demanding that such appeals should be heard by an independent judicial authority.

Sir Malcolm Hailey explained that they had reached a stage in the life of the bill that if the Assembly insisted on its amendment the Council of State, which was the originating chamber in connection with this bill might either report to Governor-General that the two Chambers had failed to come to an agreement or let the bill lapse. Personally he should be sorry if the bill to which they had devoted such long and anxious days was allowed to lapse on a matter which certainly was not of first class importance and in which the Assembly's principle had been accepted by providing appeals to Sessions Court but subject to the provision that where local Governments were unable to appoint fresh Sessions Judges owing to financial stress they might let the District Magistrate continue to hear the appeals. Such appeals before Sessions Judges had already swelled considerably to the impediment of civil litigation. Moreover the question was intimately connected with the larger issue of separation of the judicial from executve functions and the Assembly should leave it to the Local Government to decide when they should carry out such separation. The Assembly's purpose had been served as the principle had been accepted subject to modifications based on practical difficulties.

Eventually the Assembly agreed to the amendment by a majority and the Criminal Procedure Code as amended by the Council of State was passed. The House also passed Official Secrets Bill, Merchants shipping Consolidation Bill as amended by the Upper Chamber. On the motion of Sir Malcolm Hailey the House appointed a select committee on the Bill to provide for abolition of punishment of transportation in respect of criminal offences.

A good deal of discussion next ensued on the Bill for suppression of traffic in women and children both internal and external. The Assembly had previously raised the majority age from sixteen to eighteen years, but as Government wanted to assertain the opinion of local Governments and public on general question of raising the age of majority to eighteen in other sections of the Penal Code it secured in the Council of State, the introduction of a commencement clause leaving it to the Executive to decide the date when to give effect to it.

Dr. Gour protested against the procedure of settling up so-called public opinion ascertained through official sources when it suited Governn. at as a tribunal superior to the Assembly. Did not they represent public opinion and would it not be dangerous to establish precedent of allowing Government going against the will of a duly constituted legislature on the plea of ascertaining public opinion which would be so represented as to suit Government ends?

Mr. Joshi and Mr. Pujari Lal supported Dr. Gour while Mr. Rangachariar opposed him.

Sir Malcolm Hailey pointed out that he was prepared at once to advise the Governor General to withhold his assent to the Bill but that the procedure adopted by Government kept the Bill alive and he emphasised that unless there was serious opposition to its provisions, Government would not scrap it. He said very few people had yet realised the scope of the Bill. Time must therefore be given to public to assert itself after realising the full import of the law either in favour or against the change and to state whether it would favour a general rise in majority age limit in Penal Code.

The motion for omission of the commencement clause was defeated by 67 against 22 and the Bill was passed as amended by the Council of State.

At this stage Mr. Jamnadas asked as to whether the Finance Bill would have to come back to the Assembly under the procedure adopted by Government so that members might know whether they should leave Delhi or stay here till the Bill was to come back to them.

Sir Malcolm Hailey said under section 67 (B) of the Government of India Act the Finance Bill would have to come back to the Assembly. He believed it would come back on Monday next.

After lunch the House agreed to pass without amendment the law relating to certain territories of Sambalpur District as passed by the Council of State.

On the motion of Sir Malcolm Hailey the House in about five minutes' time passed the first, second and the third reading of the bill legalising the right of women to be enrolled and practice as legal practitioners.

Sir Malcolm Hailey then announced the forthcoming business, and informed the House that the Session would probably end on Tuesday.

# MR. RANGACHARIAR'S AMENDMENT

### DIVISION LIST.

DELHI. March 20.

Following is the division list on Mr. Rangachariar's amendment to maintain the present rate of duty of Re. 1-4-0 per maund on salt which was carried by 59 against 44 votes.

AYES.

The Ayes were Sir Montague Webb, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, W. M. Hussanally, N. M. Samarth, S. K. Baroda Walla, Capt. E. V. Sassoon, Raja Akarmulla Khan, Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan, Pandit J. L. Bhargava Mahomed Fazaz Khan, Ahmed Baksh, Mahomed Hussan Khan Mahommod Schammad, Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikari, Munshi Ishwar Saran, Mcelvi Abul Kassem J. N. Mukherjee, N. M. Joshi, L. P. Sinha, Sarfaraz Hussain Khan, K. Ahmed, Nabi Hadi, J. N. Basu, B. P. Singh, Braja Sunder Das, Ambeca Prasad Sinka, Mian Miyan Asjad Ulla, Maulvi Abdul Qadir, Beehar Raghubeer Sinha, Syed Haider, Karrar Jafri Maulvi, Abdur Rahim, A. O. Jamal Saiyed, Mahomed Abdulla, M. G. M. Ayyangar, T. V. Sheshagiri Ayyer, K. G. Bagde, J. Chaudhari, P. P. Ginwalla, Dr. H. S. Gour, B. H. R. Jatkar, B. S. Kamat, Lakshmi Narayan Lal, A. B. Lathe, Manmohandas Ramji, Bhai Man Singh, B. N. Misra, S. Mudaliar, G. C. Nag, Dr. Nandlal K. C. Neogy Rangachariar, M. K. Reddi, S. C. Shahani, Bakshi Sohanlal, P. V. Srinivasa Rao, C. S. Subramaniyam B. Venkatapati Raju, Harchandraj Vinshndas and Sheikh Abdul Majid.

NOES

The noes were R. H. Spence, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Chandhari Shahabadin, J. P. Cotelingam, B. A. Dalal, P. E. Percival, C. A. H. Townhsend, Baba Ujagar Singh Bedi, T. E. Moir, P. T. S. Acharyar, P. B. Haig, T. S. Mahomed Hussain, Abdul Rahim Khan, Colonel Gidney, Darcy Lindsay C. D. M. Hindley, Sir Basil Blackett, A. C. Chatterjee, C. A. Innes, Sir Malcolm Hailey, Sir Campbell Rhodes, Prince Akram, Hussain, Denys Bray, H. A. Sams, A. V. V. Aiyer, A. H. Ley, J. Hullah, Sir Sydney rookshank, Sir H. Moncrieffe Smith, E. Burdon, G. S. Clark, Saiyid Mahomed Ismail, W. S. J. Wilson Bradley Birt, H. E. Holme, W. H. L. Cahell, Adit Prasad Sinha, S. N. Sing, Rustomji Faridoonji, K. N. Mitra, D. C. Barua, B. C. Allan, Maulvi Ajjad Ali and G. Bridge.

# BRITISH RESERVES IN INDIA.

### DR. GOUR'S SPEECH IN ASSEMBLY.

The following is the speech delivered by Dr. H. S. Gour in the Legislative Assembly on the 19th March in connection with the Finance Bill, to which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief gave a reply:—

Sir, I desire to make a few general observations on the Bill now submitted to the House for consideraton. I do not wish, sir, to repeat what has been repeated on the floor of this House 'ad nauseum' that the heavy deficits of the Budgets of the last two years are due to military expenditure. I only wish to point out to the House that the suspicion which we then had in our mind that the military policy of the Government of India was dictated from outside has received confirmation in the House of Commons. I quote from Reuter's telegram:—"The War Office was unable to agree with the Government of India regarding the letter's proposal for reductions in the number of units but the War Office was discussing the possible saving by cutting down establishments."

Now mark the next sentence: "It must be remembered that the British regiments in India embrace part of the reserve and any reductions must necessarily affect their power of mobilisation. If the War Office agreed to the Government of India's making excessive decreases it would eventually mean further cost being thrown on the British Budget for making up the reserve in other ways." We have been impressing, Sir, upon this House that the military policy of the Government of India was being dictated from ouside. We are to-day presented with this spectacle of the British battlions marching on the prostrate form of the Government of India. The Army in India is an Imperial reserve for which the people of this country are made to pay. The Colonies refuse to pay for it, and therefore, the Army in England is sent out to this country for external Imperial purposes. That is the situation. How far this House will keep on financing from year to year this insatiable Moloch of military expenditure can only be answered not by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief nor by the Government of India but by the War Office and the Imperial Cabinet responsible for the defence of the British Empire. This, I submit, is a situation of abject helpnessness not on the part of the Members of this House only but on the part of the distinguished occupants of the Treasury Benches. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Government of India and the military advisers of the Governments of India recomended a reduction, as we now see from the papers, but the War Office have vetoed it.

The Hon. Sir Malcolm Hailey: No, No.

Dr. Gour: The Honourable the Home Member tells me that it is incorrect. Last year, he will not forget, I asked for the publication of the correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State on this subject. Was that correspondence published? I ask the Honourable the Home Member to publish those despatches—the correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

The Hon. Sir Malcolm Hailey: That can not refer to the instance which the Honourable Member has just mentioned. The despatches of last year cannot refer to the instance which the Honourable Member has just quoted to us.

Dr. H. S. Gour: I repeat it, sir, that this is an old controversy in which the Government of India and the Secretary of State for the last two years have been fighting for the reduction of the military troops in this country, and they have repeatedly been overruled by the Secretary of State. Does the Honourable the Home Member deny that statement?

The Hon. Sir Malcolm Hailey: I said just now that it was not correct, as Dr. Gour had stated, that the War Office had overruled the recommendation of the Government of India for effecting certain reductions in expenditure in the Indian Army Budget.

Mr. K. Ahmed: What does it amount to.

Dr. H. S. Gour: I understand the Honourable Member as well as he understands me. We are both trained in the same school. I do not wish to pursue this question any further. I only wish to repeat what I have been repeating during the last two years that the military policy of the Government of India is being dictated by the War Office and the Government of India are as helpless in the matter as we ourselves. That is all to the credit of the Government of India, and whatever may be the result, we are obliged to His Excellency, the Commander-in-chief and the Government of India for fighting for the cause of India and fighting for economy in the military administration of this country, and we hope that with our support their just cause will triumph.

### GANDHI WEEK IN "G" WARD.

The enthusiasm of the "G" Ward workers was at its height during the Gandhi Incarceration week, which began with a mixed Mela of young boys and girls going round the week singing specially composed National songs, and aged workers hawking khadi from house to house, making T.S. Fund collections, and enrolling Congress Members and volunteers for civil disobedience.

On and from the 14th instant, the Congress Khadi Shop went on selling all its stocks of Khadi at a 25 per cent discount.

On the 15th instant, a successful mass meeting was held at Dharavi under the auspices of the West Matunga Mahim Taluka Congress Committee, where prominent leaders spoke. On the 16th instant a successful ladies' meeting was held at Dadar under the auspices of the District Congress Committee, when Miss Bachubai Wagle and another colleague of hers exhorted the audience to spin and wear khadi and observe the sacred 18th in a fitting manner. On the 17th inst. another successful mass meeting was held at Dadar under the auspices of the District Congress Committee, when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs Avantikabai Gokhalay, and Messrs. Padbidri, Meisheri and Ginwala paid their tributes to the Great Mahatma and exhorted the audience to observe the 18th instant as a sacred day of Hartal in memory of the Incarceration of the Greatest Man on the Earth. Messages from Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall and Ds. Syed Mohamed were also read in this meeting. The Working Committee's Resolution was passed in this meeting.

THE GREAT HARTAL.

The 18th was a successful Hartal Day in the "G" Ward, everything taking its turn without any trace of pressure or persuasion. Early in the morning a local Bhajan Party went round the streets of Dadar and at 9 a.m. a procession of workers from the Lower Parel-Worli Taluka Committee with flags and buntings arrived at Dadar and were re-inforced by those awaiting them at Dadar. The party then marched on to the Mahim sea-shore, where they were again reinforced by a third party from the West-Matunga Mahim Taluka Committee. After a sea-bath, the whole party went round the Mahim bazar and reached the Dadar Head Office at about noon, where they had a light treat. In the evening, another procession of workers started from Worli and marched on foot through the Love Grove, Mahalaxmi and Peddar, reaching Chaupati late in the evening. After the Chaupati mass meeting, the party joined the Grand Procession to Madhav Bang and returned back home late in the night.

(Continued from column 2.)

gies and efforts to some other channel where she may find better prospects of coming across a suitable husband.

Whether a serious-minded politician permits himself to be enveloped in the bonds of matrimony with the flapper politician of Japan, or she takes a leap somewhere else, is now becoming a matter of secondary importance. The woman has no political status in this country, and the opportunity which the Kakushin Club has offered them stands in danger of being abused and may ultimately result in the closing of all available doors through which they might be able to go in and help shaping the future destiny of their sex or exert whatever influence they can towards winning their rights of franchise and equality with their masculine colleagues. The advent of "powder-puffs and lip-sticks" controversies in the political arena woud prove disastrous to a speedy and successful accomplishment of their aims.

# TRAMWAY FARES SUIT.

## JUSTICE MULLA'S JUDGMENT.

### CONCLUDING PORTION.

The following is the concluding portion of the judgement delievered by the Hon. Mr. Justice Mulla in the suit filed by Mr. K. F. Nariman against the Corporation:—

The 2nd issue is whether the declaration of the chairman at the meeting of February 19, 1923, as to the result of the poll was conclusive or whether it can be opened. There is no doubt that the declaration is not conclusive, having regard to the provisions of sec. 36, cls. (r) and (s). It will be necessary to refer to the provisions at some length later on.

I now turn to the first issue, namely, whether the suit as framed is maintainable. The defendant's contention on this issue is that the suit ought to have been instituted in the name of the Corporation, and reference was made to the provisions of sec. 517 which contemplate a suit by the Corporation. This issue which was kept in the background at the earlier stage of the proceedings was brought to the forefront after it became clear that the defendant must lose on the merits of the case.

Before proceeding to examine the legal arguments on issue No. 1, it is necessary to ascertain what precisely was the proposition before the meeting held on February 19, 1923,—whether it was a proposition merely for the adjournment of the meeting within the meaning of rule 40 or an amendment involving the disposal of a "question" within the meaning of rule 46. These rules form part of the rules framed under section 36 of the Bombay Municipal Act. Rules 14, 38, 39, 40 and 41 relate to adjournments of meetings; rules 34 to 37 to amendments, and rules 42 to 45 to voting. It is clear from these rules that a proposition for adjournment need not be seconded (rule 38); an amendment, however, must be seconded, or it falls through (rule 34). A proposition for an adjournment, if lost, may again be moved at the same meeting (rule 40), but an amendment, if lost, cannot be moved at the same meeting. It can be moved, even if can be moved at all, after the lapse of three months from the date of its disposal as provided by section 46, provided the original proposition has not been disposed of before then. The original proposition in the present case was as follows:—

"That the fifth report, dated the 4th December, 1922, of the Tramways Committee . . . regarding the revision of the present scale of Tramway fares, be approved and adopted."

To that the following amendment was moved by Mr. Gulabchand Dewchand, being the amendment that has led to the present suit:—

"That further consideration of the fifth report, dated the 4th December, 1922, of the Tramways Committee . . . regarding the revision of the present scale of Tramway fares, be postponed to the April meeting of the Corporation."

AMENDMENT.

The amendment was seconded as required by rule 34. The significance of the April meeting lies in the fact that the life of the present Corporation ends on March 31, 1923. It seems that the plaintiff and his party were apprehensive that the original proposition, if brought before the present Corporation, would be passed by a majority, and they were anxious that it should be disposed of by the Corporation as reconstituted in April next. The question involved in the amendment was whether the report of the Tramways Committee recommending an increase in Tramway fares should be disposed of by the Corporation as now constituted or by the Corporation as constituted in April, 1923, and this was the question disposed of at the meeting of February 19, 1923. I do not think this was a mere matter of adjournment within the meaning of rule 40. It was a disposal of a "question" contemplated by rule 46 which could not be brought up again before the Corporation until after the expiration of three months.

I now turn to rule 41 which is a reproduction of section 36, cl. (r). That rule provides that a declaration by the Chairman that a proposition has been carried shall, unless a poll be demanded at the time of such declaration, be conclusive evidence of the fact. In the present case a poll was demanded, and the Chairman declared the result of the poll. This declaration, the section says, is not conclusive. If it is not conclusive it may be reopened. But by whom? Surely by a Court and a Court of Law alone. That is the tribunal to decide questions as to the validity of votes. Neither the Corporation nor the Chairman has any power to do so. The question of the validity of a vote is a question of law, and a Court of Law has jurisdiction to entertain it. One of the points raised on behalf of the defendants was that the Court has no power to interfere with the internal management of a Corporation, and reliance was placed on the observations of Lord Davey in *Burland vs. Earle* (1902) A. C. 83. On page 93 the noble and learned Lord says: "It is an elementary principle of the law relating to joint stock companies that the Court will not interfere with the internal management of companies acting within their powers, and in fact has no jurisdiction to do so." But surely questions as to the validity of votes are not questions relating to the internal management of a Corporation. They are questions that can be disposed of only by a Court of law.

It was further contended for the defendants that the Court should not grant any relief to the plaintiff, for the relief, if granted, would be rendered nugatory by the President of the Corporation convening another meeting. It was also contended that the suit, if it could be sustained at all, could only be sustained by the Corporation. This argument is based on the decisions in *Foss vs Harbottle* (1843), Hare, 461, 494, *Mosley vs. Alston* (1847), 1 Ph. 790, 798, and *Macdougall vs. Gardiner* (1875), 1 Ch. D. 13, 21-25. But all these were cases of internal management. In *Foss vs. Harbottle*, two members of a company took legal proceedings against the directors and others to compel them to make good losses sustained by the company by reason of the conduct of the directors, and the Court held that as the acts were capable of confirmation by the majority of the members the Court would not interfere; that is to say, it was left to the majority to complain or to condone as they might think best. In that case Sir James Wigram, V. C. said: "Whilst the Court may be declaring the acts complained of to be void as the suit of the present plaintiffs, who in fact may be the only proprietors who disapprove of them, the governing body of proprietors may defeat the decree by lawfully resolving upon the confirmation of the very acts which are the subject of the suit." It is difficult to see how this can be done in the present case. In *Mosley vs. Alston*, the complaint was that four out of twelve directors were not entitled to act as directors and that they might be restrained from acting as such. The bill in that case was brought by two shareholders of a company. In that case Lord Cottenham said: "That, if it be an injury at all, is an injury not to the plaintiffs personally, but to the Corporation of which they are members—a usurpation of the office of directors, and, therefore, an invasion of the rights of the Corporation." Such being the case, it was held that the company was the proper party to sue. I do not think that the fact that councillors disqualified from voting vote at a meeting of the Corporation is an injury to the Corporation. At least it was viewed in that light in two Chancery cases to which I shall presently refer. In *Macdougall* vs. *Gardiner*, also the question was one of internal management. The bill was brought by a single shareholder complaining of several acts. "The whole question", said James, L. J., "comes back to a question of internal management; that is to say, whether the meeting ought or ought not to be held in a particular way, or whether the directors ought or ought not to have sanctioned certain proceedings which they are about to sanction, whether one director ought or ought not to be removed, and whether another director ought or ought not to have been appointed. If there is some one managing the affairs of the company who ought not to manage them, and if they are being managed in a way in which they ought not to be managed, the company are the proper persons to complain of that. . . But then the plaintiff says, "Give us leave to amend." It is rather late to ask for leave to amend when the amendments might have been obtained from the Master of the Rolls before any costs had been incurred. But the question is, is there anything substantial in this case on which we should give leave to amend on the part of the company? I can see nothing. I do not think we ought to give leave to amend for the purpose merely of getting a declaration as to what the proper mode of dealing with the adjournment was, because that would be simply to give a declaration without any relief. . . . I am not aware that there could be any practical result following upon a declaration obtained by the company as to the particular mode in which the meeting ought to have been adjourned".

I do not think that the present case is at all analogous to any of the three cases cited above. It would, I think, be monstrous to say, if councillors disqualified from voting at a meeting of the Corporation vote at the meeting and by so voting form a majority, that the minority has no remedy in a Court of Law. Suppose that the amendment was properly lost, and the Corporation had proceeded to consider the original proposition and the proposition was carried by the casting vote of the chairman; suppose, further, that the councillors who were disqualified from voting at the meeting recorded their votes, and a suit was brought for a declaration that the chairman's declaration was invalid and for an injunction restraining the Corporation from acting upon the resolution. Could such a suit lie? According to the defendants' contention, the Court should not entertain such a suit, for the relief, if granted, could be rendered nugatory by convening another meeting at which the proposition might be carried by a validly constituted majority. Suppose that a requisition is made to call another meeting on the ground that some of the votes were invalid. Could another such meeting be called on that ground? Who is to decide whether the votes were valid or not? Certainly not the President, nor the Corporation. It is difficult to see how another meeting could be called unless a suit is brought in the first instance for a declaration that the chairman's declaration was invalid, as certain votes were invalid, and the Court declares that the chairman's declaration was invalid. There is therefore, no substance in the contention that if the declaration asked for in this suit is granted, it will be of no effect. I think the minority would also be entitled to an injunction restraining councillors who are unqualified for voting from voting or taking part in the discussion of any matter pertaining to the said company at subsequent meetings held for that purpose, so long as the disqualification continued. I do not think that the present suit should have been brought in the name of the Corporation.

It was urged for the defendants that there are only two cases in which an action may be brought by two or more members of the Corporation on behalf of themselves and others being the two mentioned in the judgment of Lord Davey in *Burland* v. *Earle*. The passage relied upon is as follows:—

"Again, it is clear law that in order to redress a wrong done to the company or to recover moneys or damages alleged to be due to the company the action should *prima facie* be brought by the company itself. Thus cardinal principles are laid down in the well-known case of *Foss* v. *Harbottle* and *Mozley* v. *Alston* and in numerous later cases which it is unnecessary to cite. But an exception is made to the second rule where the persons against whom relief is sought themselves hold and control the majority of the shares in the company and will not permit an action to be brought in the name of the company. In that case the Court allowed the shareholders complaining to bring an action in their own names. This, however, is mere matter of procedure in order to give a remedy for a wrong which would otherwise escape redress and it is obvious that in such an action the plaintiffs cannot have a larger right to relief than a company itself would have, if it were the plaintiff and would complain of acts which are valid if done with the approval of the majority of the shareholders or are capable of being confirmed by the majority. The cases in which the minority can maintain such an action are, therefore, confined to those in which the acts complained of are of fraudulent character or beyond the power of the company."

"NOT FOR GAIN."

It is clear that the above remarks are made with exclusive reference to joint stock companies, being companies formed for the purpose of making gain. The Municipal Corporation of Bombay is not a corporation for making any gain. There is no question here of redressing a wrong done to the Corporation or to recver moneys or damages alleged to be due to the Corporation. Nor is there any question of any shares controlled by a majority or of the ratification of any resolution. The question is whether the minority of the Corporation are to sit and look on while councillors disqualified from voting at a meeting vote at the meeting so as to make up a majority. Is the Court to say to the minority in such a case "we shall not interfere, for our interference may result in nothing."

I think that to deny jurisdiction in such a case or to refuse relief in such a case would be equivalent to saying that there shall be no justice at all administered. Nor is authority wanting for the proposition that when the question is one of the validity of votes, an action could be brought by the shareholders complaining in their own names. In *Young* vs. *South African and Australian Exploration Development Syndicate* (1896) 2 Ch. 268, action was brought by two shareholders against the company **and 3 directors, for an injunction to restrain** the defendants from holding a meeting convened to confirm a resolution passed at a previous meeting of the company, or, in the alternative, for an injunction to restrain them from acting on the said resolution. The plaintiff plaintiff contended that the resolution had been passed irregularly on the grounds *inter alia* that it was not passed by a three-fourth majority of the shareholders as required by sec. 51 of the Companies Act, 1862. Kekwich J., held that one of the nine who voted for the resolution was not entitled to vote with the result that the majority was reduced to eight and as eight did not constitute the necessary three-fourths majority he held that the special resolution was not properly passed. In the course of his judgment the learned Judge said:—

"Renshaw has said it is a useless proceeding to go through all this, again, because there is no doubt what the majority will do. However, that may be, that is the right of a minority; and experience tells us that sometimes, when the minority insists on their rights they ultimately prevail. There, must, therefore, be an injunction to restrain the defendants from acting on the resolution."

This decision was disapproved on another ground in later cases with which we are not now concerned. In *Arnott* v. *United African Lands Ltd.* (1901) 1 Ch. 518 a suit was brought by two of the shareholders on behalf of themselves and all other the shareholders against the Company and their directors to restrain them from acting upon some resolutions which purported to have been passed as special resolutions at a general meeting of the company. The resolutions were for the voluntary winding up of the company. By the writ in the action the plaintiffs claimed a declaration that the resolutions were not in fact passed at the meeting, but that a resolution for the adjournment of the meeting was in fact carried and injunction to restrain the defendants from in any way acting upon the resolutions as if passed. It was held by the Court of Appeal that no poll having been demanded the declaration of the chairman that the resolutions had been duly carried was conclusive. In this case it was not even suggested that the action should have been brought in the name of the company. Nor is there any reference to it in the judgments.

ORDERS IN THE SUIT.

I think that if the present suit had been brought by two or more of the councillors on behalf of themselves and others, no objection could be taken to the frame of the suit. But the suit is by the plaintiff in his own name and the question is whether the suit must fail for that reason alone. I think it does not, because the defect can be cured by amendment, O. 16, r. 17, of the Code of Civil Procedure gives a wide power to the Court to allow a party to amend his pleading. Mr. Jinnah applied for an amendment of the plaint so as to bring it within O. 1, r. 8. O. 1 r. 8 provides that where there are numerous persons having the same interest in one suit, one or more of such persons may, with the permission of the Court, sue on behalf of all persons so interested; but the Court shall in such case give notice of the institution of the suit to all such persons. It has been held by a Full Bench of the High Court of Bombay in *Fernandez* v. *Rodriques* (1897) 21 Bom. 784, that the permission under this rule may be given even after the filing of the plaint. In that case Farran, C. J., said: "The question raises no point of jurisdiction, and there is nothing which makes it essential that leave should be given before the filing of the suit. It is a point analogous to that of adding of parties. It is clear that where a suit is defective as to parties, the requisite parties can be added after the suit has been filed." Tyabji, J., expressed the same opinion. This Court therefore has ample powers to allow the amendment asked for, and I am prepared, if necessary, to grant leave to amend by adding after the plaintiff's name and description the words "and all other members of the Municipal Corporation." I am also prepared to grant permission to the plaintiffs under O. 1. r. 8, to sue in that form, and I should have done so but for the fact that r. 8. is mandatory so far as notice to the other persons interested is concerned, and it will cause unnecessary delay if the suit has to be adjourned for that purpose. Moreover, this point was not taken by the defendants at all either in their written statement or in the argument of counsel. The Municipal Corporation being a party to the suit, there can be no doubt that every councillor whether he has the same interest in the suit as the plaintiff or not had notice of the institution of the suit. Having regard to these facts and to the frame of the suit in *Young's* case cited above, I do not consider it necessary to direct any amendment, and I proceed to pass my orders in the suit.

INJUNCTION GRANTED.

First, there will be a declaration in terms of prayer (a) of the plaint. Next, there will be an injunction restraining the defendants from in any wise acting upon the declaration of the chairman at the meeting held on February 19, 1923. If those whom I have held to be unqualified for voting had not voted at the said meeting, the result would have been 16 for the amendment and 15 against it, and the chairman would have declared the amendment carried, and this would have been recorded in the minute book of the Corporation. The result of such a declaration would have been that the same question could not have been brought up before the Corporation prior to the April meeting of the Corporation having regard to rule 46. I therefore hold that the chairman ought to have declared that the amendment was carried. As this has not been done, this Court will declare that the amendment be taken as carried, and restraining the defendants from doing any act inconsistent with the amendment, that is, from proceeding further with the consideration of the Tramways Committees Report until April 1, 1923; see *Harben* v. *Phillips* (1883) 23 Ch. D. 14, at pp. 20 and 30.

QUESTION OF COSTS.

The only question that remains to be disposed of is one of costs. It is alleged in para 6 of the plaint that the transfers by Dr. Master, Dr. Cursetji and Sir Temulji Nariman were fraudulent and nominal, and that they were not entitled to take part in the discussion or vote at the meeting of February 19. It is, indeed, painful to find that the plaintiff who is a member of the Corporation should have made reckless charges of fraud against his brother councillors without having made adequate enquiries and without sufficient grounds. Mr. Jinnah said that all that was meant by "fraud" was that the transfers were ostensible, and not real. But you cannot varnish the word "fraud" you cannot put a gloss on it, you cannot clothe it with a glittering surface, and persuade the Court to believe that "fraud" did not mean "fraud". It is to be regretted that the plaintiff should have stooped to make these charges. I cannot overlook these charges, for they affect the question of costs. The investigation of the cases of Dr. Master, Dr. Cursetji, Sir Temulji and Mr. Marzban occupied a fairly good part of the Court's time. My order as to costs will be that the defendants do pay three-fourths of the plaintiffs costs.


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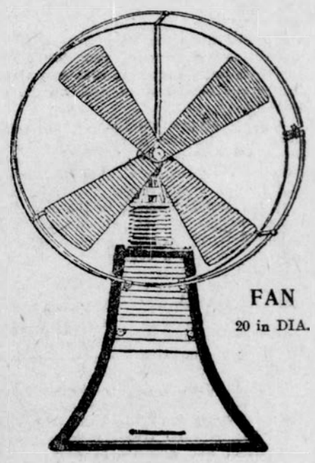

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Bhaya Hanumat Prasad Singh, M. L. C., Rais and Zamindar, Athadama (Basti), says in his letter dated 24th Sept. 1922 "The Fan is working to my entire satisfaction. I have been using it since July last and have found it very useful. It is light, strong and portable."

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## ELECTRO-FARMING.

Mr. Borlase Matthews, who recently contributed to the "M.G.C." a series of articles on "Electro-farming," gave an interesting lecture on this subject at the Houldsworth Hall, Manchester, last Thursday. He has compiled a list of 165 applications of electricity to farming, and illustrated his lecture with lantern slides, showing some of these applications in actual use on his own farm at East Grinstead.

Mr. Matthews demonstrated how electricity could help the farmer in ploughing, reaping and binding curing hay, root-chopping, milking, butter-making poultry-breeding, and many other operations. On his farm, he said, electric power broke up the cattle food, milked the cows, sealed the milk bottles, and conveyed them to the station. A great economy in working expenses could be effected by the extensive use of electricity on farms, and if a farmer could not get the necessary power from a public station it would pay him to produce his own. For example, the handle of a cream-separator could be turned for 30 hours by one unit of electricity, which cost about 4d., and it only took about 15 units to cure artificially a large stock of hay.

By installing electric light in his poultry-houses Mr. Matthews had increased his supply of eggs by 20 per cent, and incubators capable of hatching 10,200 eggs at a time had been erected. Hitherto incubators had been fitted with only one tray, but by supplying them with electric fans which freely circulated the hot air from the pipes it had been found possible to increase the number of trays considerably.

The lecture was given at the invitation of the National Farmers' Association, and was attended by a large audience of Lancashire and Cheshire farmers.—"Manchester Guardian Commercial."

## GURUKULA AT VERSOWA.

Mr. Ramniklal Girdharlal Modi, Principal, Gurukula Vidyalaya, Versowa (Andheri), writes:—

'The public of the Bombay Presidency and of Bombay in particular cannot now shut their eyes to the admirable work in the field of education carried on by the Gurukula of the Bombay Presidency. It would be little exaggeration to assert that none of the numerous systems of education evolved in this country from time to time has ever claimed to rival the Gurukula methods. The very word Gurukula conveys a deep significance. Literally it means "the family of the teacher." The West has adopted the Gurukula system by establishing the world renowned universities of Oxford and Cambridge. America is far ahead of others in organising and fully elaborating all the aspects of the Gurukula system.

The teacher of the day is not that holy being which he used to be in days of yore when he occupied the foremost place in the society. He was only next to the father of the child and as such was shown due respect. The Gurukula aims at establishing and strengthening that cord of affection between the teacher and the taught which never can be loosened or violated even after the pupils have left the paternal roof of the Gurukula.

India cannot maintain herself long without educating her teaming millions on national lines. As Dr. Paranjapye remarked the other day unless there is more education among the masses, it is impossible for India to advance and education can only be spread by the people themselves. The Gurukula has for its ideal the promotion of free education and strives hard to awaken the indifferent public to the necessity of such institutions all over India. The Gurukula at Versova is imparting primary, secondary and higher education in arts and science free of any cost. The Gurukula has always felt that secular teaching must be supplemented by religious teaching of a non-sectarian type. Education, in the words of Herbert Spencer, has to its chief object the development of dormant faculties and, the making of man in the true sense of the word. The Gurukula claims a unique place for physical culture. The grown up students of the Gurukula are not those puny creatures which overcrowd the modern schools and colleges. The public of Bombay bear witness to the physical feats displayed by the students of this Institution at the anniversaries at Nasik, Devlali and Santa Cruz. It is now time that efforts are made for the revival of physical culture by training students on Gurukula lines.

Strict regularity from morn to eve is an important feature of the Gurukula. The call of the bell wakes up the students at 5 a.m. Necessary ablutions being over by 6-30 the students congregate to offer prayers and then go out for exercise in the open air. It would tire the patience of readers to go through the details. We, therefore, request them to go through the report of the work of the Institution.

In concluding, we invite the public of Bombay to grace the anniversary and contribute their mite towards the maintenance of this Institution. The dates are 30th and 31st of March and 1st of April (Easter Holidays.)


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The Honorary Secretary acknowledges with thanks the following donations received from 1st January 1923:—

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Use "Ven-Yusa **Unscented**" if you prefer a choice cream with a natural and unassisted fragrance, and "Ven-Yusa **Scented**," if you desire the same superior cosmetic with a distinctive and fascinating perfume.

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I.V. 123



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## DR. TAGORE IN KARACHI.

### PRESENTED WITH PUBLIC ADDRESSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Mar. 20.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore arrived here yesterday by the Quetta Mail at 6 o'clock and was receibed at the station by members and the chairman of the Reception Committee. He then motored to Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta's place where he is staying. In the evening an address on behalf of the citizens of Karachi was presented to him. It was one of the biggest gatherings ever attended. Besides being represented by all communities it was attended by about two hundred ladies.

Mr. Chagla, chairman of the Reception Committee, read the address of welcome, to which the poet suitably replied.

THE POET'S REPLY.

The following is the full text of the Poet's reply: "My friends you have overwhelmed me with your kindness and your kind words have touched my heart. Unfortunately I am not able fully to express to you my heartfelt gratitude. I find that people in my own country are gradually forgetting that I am a poet. They are greeting me as a school-master. They expect from me messages not as a poet but as a teacher. In your address, however, you have addressed me as a poet. This greeting has very deeply touched my heart. I feel your admiration for me as a poet, and for welcoming me as a poet, Honour is not for a poet but for the leaders of men who are fighting for the national cause. I want to stand on the same level. I want your comradeship. For God's sake don't banish me from you. You must allow me to share my life with you. I should certainly like to be with you. There is this barrier between me and you that you have given me seat on the platform. This seat is not meant for me but for the Creator.. I can offer to you the gift of song but there is this barrier betwen us which does not allow me to sing to you. I am neither a sage nor a seer, nor am I a prophet. Why do you want messages from me? I have passed my life in solitude on the banks of the Ganges in the world of dreams. Whenever I come to the crowds I feel myself lost. I don't feel myself at home, nor do I feel at home here. Don't claim me as an orator nor claim me as a messenger to bring messages. I wish to share in your lifes, sorrows and happiness. I don't want garland of flowers from you, but the garland of friendship. Honour is for the dead and love is for the living. I claim your love and not honour. Poet has received music from God and that is what I have come to say to you. This is the language of music in which I am addressing you. I am going to disclose my soul to you as to how you can know me and how you can disclose my heart. You have been waiting for messages of hope, messages of politicians. I have not that gift. I hope my song will reach you across the stormy weather of the stormy day. I shall speak on the future; I shall sing songs of love aspiration. I am no longer in the world. I have dedicated to my Master and they belong to the Master. You will find my songs on religion, love, passion, temples, and future generation. You will see a great future—future of light and hope. I shall say something that will belong to that age. Future will belong to all humanity. I shall wait for that time when you will bring flowers to me. Imperfect knowledge has brought about this barrier between you and me. I pray to the God Almighty that I should be alway in solitude. I do not want to go from door to door. For I have accepted *Sadhna* of truth. Power and wealth, dignity and reputation, have come to me without asking for it. Have patience and faith in the present day, You may know me and bring to me flowers of friendship. I am grateful to you. You have accepted me, you have greeted me without knowing my merits. Merits of man, to whom is given love and sympathy, come to us when we do not even deserve. I am grateful to you for the gratitude of the day."

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

The following is the full text of the address presented to Dr. Tagore by the Karachi Municipality:—"Respected Sir.—We the president and the members of the Karachi Municipality beg to offer you our hearty welcome on your visit to Karachi. We consider it a privilege to receive you in our city, as we know every one here has been expecting you with joy ever since your intention to visit Karachi became known. Though our city is at a great distance from your own home, sir, you are not unknown to our people. Your heart and mind have been so well broadcasted through your own writings, your speeches and all your actions, your glorious work to give to the people of this country and of the world at large that loving message of brotherhood of man and fatherhood of God, your invocation to work for the nation and yet to rise above it in order to unite the bonds of humanity by forming internal links, your patriotism for your country, your efforts to unite the East and the West through the culture and art of both, your continued efforts to make the mystic and the practical scientist one in feeling and actions, have made you well-known everywhere you go. As representatives of this city, therefore, it fills us with joy to receive you, to offer you our respects and to know you in person. Our Karachi is a city of modern growth, and although it has no ancient historical traditions associated with it as a city, it has grown to be the capital of Sind, which played a great role in the history of ancient India when in the height of her fullest glory. Our city and province are progressing onwards and will, we hope, play a great part in the future history of our motherland. We know you have arduous duties elsewhere, and we also know that the fulfillment of your duties is one of the many causes of your present tour. We know that the great and noble task of guiding the International University "Vishwabharti" which you have undertaken, requires every minute of your valued time, and the constant exercise of your energies; and we understand that its accomplishment and firm establishment will be a true reward of your hard work, efforts, and anxieties. We pray, sir, you may live long in health and peace to see the day of the glorious culmination of your labour of love."


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## THE PRICE OF A MEAL.

(BY DAYASAGAR.)

Roy chose the shady side of the street and closely hugged the wall. There was nothing particularly sinister in this; any stray dog down on his luck will do the same. A dumb animal questioning was in Roy's heavy eye as he listlessly followed the figure of a young man walking ahead. Had he ever looked like that boy, walked like him, felt like him? How long since his shoulders had swung along like that? How long since he had cared to brush up his hair in the famous "college cut," so much affected by those to whom even high school is a shibboleth without meaning? How long since he had whistled like that? He pursed his lips to try, but they were dry and stiff, and no sound came.

Phew! A savoury, penetrating odour! So near, so inviting! Roy was hungry, cruelly hungry, savagely hungry; in fact, he was all hunger. There was the open window, the handy fireescape, the deserted street—only that one well-fed, jaunty figure gaily whistling far ahead.

The listless cur became a crafty, leaping hound. A hasty glance round to be sure, and he had swung himself up and in. What was he doing? House breaking? Stealing? Well, what of it? He was a hungry dog and smelt food; and there it was—a spread table, a waiting chair, as if he was expected. Roy laughed—more like a snarl it was. What had he meant to do? Pocket supplies and vanish? Roy laughed again—caution is not for the starving. He flung himself into the chair and ravenously seized on the food. The scrape of a key in the Yale lock—the owner had returned to eat dinner. Shrieks! Neighbours! Police! Roy, soon overpowered and pinned in a corner, a pitable picture of defiance and fight, with his mouth still full! A strong hand on his collar, a hustle through the curious crowd round the door, the police wagon, and then the stuffy, unaired smell peculiar to courtrooms.

It makes Roy feel faint. He blinks a way miserable tears. "Faugh, all over a feed!" The charge against him is robbery in the second degree. "Not guilty!" He hadn't wanted to touch any of the woman's things; he only wanter to eat. Then the District Attorney's voice—a ring of tolerance in its tone a motion for a lesser plea—"unlawful entry." Yes, he would plead guilty to that. Somebody is putting questions, and soon, because they want it and not because it will make any difference Roy's tale is told—his parents' death, the struggle of three children to keep a home together, the loss of his situation seven months ago; since then nothing much to tell—except hunger.

Consultation among the jury—an audible "Why make a criminal for a bite of bread? Might be another case of Jean Valjean." Representations to the judge, "Would his honour give the prisoner a suspended sentence if suitable friends be found to care for him? His honour would. "Would the Salvation Army interest itself in his case?" The Salvation Army would—and does in the person of a most cheerful young man in regimentals, to whom the boy is formally handed over, together with a cheque for $150 on behalf of the grand Jury to meet expenses.

What a new experience it is to walk down the street with the Salvationist—no slinking along in the shadow now! "Always choose the bright side, my boy; sunshine kills germs and the blues!"

Beneath Roy's cap there is just one rueful thought. Has he ever laughed at these people in the past that now seems so far away? Well, they are mighty good people, Roy thinks, looking up into the clean, kind face of his guide, and by the time he is safely installed under the manager's special care in the Army's Industrial Home he is not so sure but they will be his people, too.

"Might be another case of Jean Valjean," did that juryman say? Ah, thank God, there is wideness and a kindness in courts there was not then, and in many of them a Salvation Army Officer waiting to meet just such emergencies!

The Army has an officer specially appointend for this work in Bombay. The prisons are also visited and a steady stream of prisoners spend the last three months of their time in the Salvation Army Adult Prisoners Home at Byculla.


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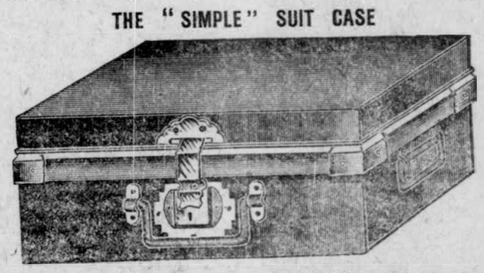

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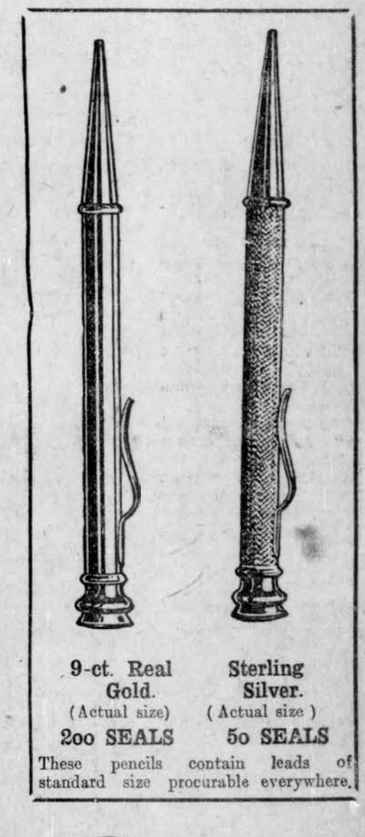

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# Blood Poisoning

## Yet Another Grand Recovery

Our Portrait is of Mr. WILLIAM HARBORNE, of 6, Railway Road, Perry Bar, Birmingham, England, who writes:

"About two years ago I met with rather a bad accident. My arm was cut severely, and I had to have it stitched at the hospital. This caused me six weeks' absence from work, and after resuming my duties for one week I broke out all over my body with huge Boils. Again I went to the Hospital, and was treated for Blood Poisoning; this happened on three successive occasions, until I began to think I should never be cured. Then I gave Clarke's Blood Mixture a trial, and the first bottle or two seemed to be driving out the poison, so I persevered, and after taking ten bottles I was cured. It is now over twelve months since I left off taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I have seen no signs of any further blood disorder."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE, by reason of its remarkable blood purifying properties, can be relied upon to give speedy relief and lasting benefit in cases of Eczema, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout. Pleasant to take and free from anything injurious.

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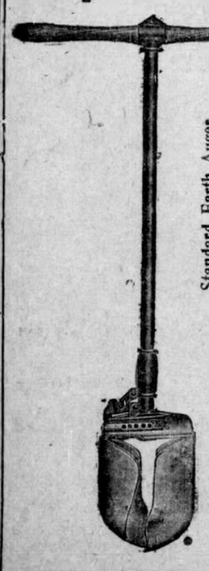


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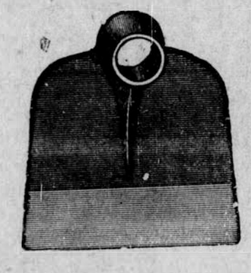

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